

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KARAULI STATE

FOR

1909-1910

Covering a period from the 1st September 1909 to the 31st August 1910.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LASIKAR:
NEW ELECTRIC ALIJAH DARBAR PRESS, GWALIOR STATE.

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1911.

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Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for the Sambat year 1965,

covering the period from 1st September 1909 to
31st August 1910.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Karauli lies between the 26° and 27° Latitude. It is bounded on the West by Dholpur, on East by Jaipur. It covers an area of 1,000 square miles, according to the Census of 1901, and (based on an average of the past five years) of the State numbers 1,00,000 souls. The State pays no tribute to Government or to any other

Boundary,
Area, Popula-
tion, Revenue
and Tribute.

Present
Ruler.

2. The present Chief, His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Sir Bhanwar Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul-Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E., was born on the 24th February 1864, and succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 14th August 1886, by adoption. His Highness the Maharajah has married six wives, of whom four are living, but has no issue, nor has he adopted any son. He is recognised as the head of Jadon Rajputs, and as the lineal descendant of Shri Krishna. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

3. His Highness interested himself in all matters of administration, attending full Council Meetings held once a week, as usual under his presidency.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

4. Her Highness the Senior Maharani Jadonji of Jaipur, who was the aunt of His Highness the Maharajah of Karauli, breathed her last at Jaipur on the 9th November 1909, and His Highness was greatly distressed at this sorrowful event.

Demise of
Her High-
ness the
Senior Mahara-
ni Jadonji
of Jaipur.

5. A Tazimi Sardar with the usual *Beohar* and a message of condolence and sympathy from His Highness was sent to Jaipur.

6. The most melancholy news of the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, the beloved Emperor of India, was received on the 8th May 1910, which cast a deep gloom over the State, and His Highness the Maharajah was extremely sorry at the sad event. All public offices and schools were closed for three days as a token of respect, and 101 minute guns were fired to announce the sad death. A message offering respectful and sincere condolence to the Royal family was despatched by His Highness.

Demise of
His Most
Gracious
Majesty
King-Em-
peror, Ed-
ward VII
and suc-
cession of His
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Emperor
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Corresponding with the period from 1st September 1909 to
31st August 1910.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. *The Jadon Rajput State of Karauli lies between the 26° and 27° of Latitude and 76°-30' and 77°-30' of Longitude. It is bounded on the North by the States of Jaipur and Bharatpur, on the East by Dholpur, on the South by Gwalior, and on the West by Jaipur. It covers an area of 1,242 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1901, numbers 1,56,786; the gross revenue (based on an average of the past five years) of the State is Rs. 4,36,300/-; the State pays no tribute to Government or to any other State.*

Boundary,
Area, Popula-
tion, Revenue
and Tribute.

2. The present Chief, His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Sir Bhanwar Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul-Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E., was born on the 24th February 1864, and succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 14th August 1886, by adoption. His Highness the Maharajah has married six wives, of whom four are living, but has no issue, nor has he adopted any son. He is recognised as the head of Jadon Rajputs, and as the lineal descendant of Shri Krishna. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

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Demise of
His Most
Gracious
Majesty
King Em-
peror, Ed-
ward VII
and suc-
cession of His
Majesty King
Emperor
George V.

7. A telegram having been received from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the effect that His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V had been proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, a salute of 101 guns was fired on the 9th May 1910 at 5 p. m., in honour of the succession of His Majesty King-Emperor George V.

8. A copy of the Extraordinary Gazette No. 1107, dated the 9th May 1910, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, directing that the proclamation of the accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V and the declaration made by His Majesty subsequent to the proclamation should be given wide publicity on the 12th May 1910, was received together with copies of the proclamation and declaration, from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States with his letter No. 1647, dated the 10th May 1910.

9. His Highness the Maharajah being at Kaila Devi shrine on the 12th May 1910, held a Darbar at the aforesaid place at 5 p. m. whereat the proclamation of the accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, and the declaration made by His Majesty were both read and widely published.

10. Under the orders of His Highness, a public meeting, attended by Rao Sahib of Haroti, Tazimi Sardars, Heads of Departments, officials, and citizens of the town, was also held at the house in the Shikar Mahal Garden at the Capital, on the same day at 5 p. m., wherein after delivering a preliminary short speech, the proclamation and the declaration together with their translations were read by Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lai, Chief Member of Council. At the conclusion, the Band played the National Anthem; and three cheers were heartily given for the King-Emperor. A translation of the proclamation and declaration was also sent to all the Tehsildars, for wide publication throughout the State.

11. The 20th day of May 1910 having been fixed for the funeral of His Late Majesty King Edward VII and Emperor of India, the day was observed as a day of general mourning throughout the State. As a mark of respect to His Late Majesty the King-Emperor, all offices were closed, business suspended, and all shops closed. Sixty-eight minute guns were fired in the evening, the last gun being fired at sunset.

12. In honour of the auspicious occasion of the accession of His Majesty King George V to the throne in succession of His Late Majesty King-Emperor, Edward VII, His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to grant remission of sentences of imprisonment to the convict prisoners in the Karauli Jail on a certain scale, and the circumstances under which the remissions were allowed, were fully explained to all the convicts concerned.

Contribu-
tions towards
the Memo-
rials to His
Late Majesty
King-E m-
peror, Ed -
ward VII.

13. With a view to raise subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of our late august Sovereign, His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII, a public meeting of the people of Karauli, presided over by His Highness the Maharajah, was held in the spacious Hall of the Council Office, on Monday the 24th August 1910. Although the weather was very inclement and the meeting was convened at a short notice, yet it was well attended and all classes of people in the State from the Jagirdars and Bapotidars to petty shop-keepers were represented.

14. Precisely at 6 p. m., His Highness the Maharajah attended by some of the Sardars of the State arrived, when a deputation consisting of the Members of the Council and a few selected Sardars went to receive His Highness at the gate and escorted him to his seat. After His Highness had taken his seat, he called upon Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council, to explain the object for which the meeting had been convened. The Rao Bahadur in a speech in Urdu explained to the assembly the object of the meeting and moved the following resolutions:—

I.—That subscriptions be raised from the people of the State to perpetuate the sacred memory of our late Sovereign, His Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII.

15. In moving the above resolution he explained to the audience that there was a proposal to erect a suitable provincial memorial at Ajmer, the form of which would be settled hereafter, and that we shall be required to contribute our mite to it as well as to the All-India Memorial, pointing out at the same time the four suggested forms of memorial at Ajmer.

16. The above resolution was passed *nem con* and out of the four suggested forms, the sense of the meeting was in favour of the improvement of the Government College at Ajmer by founding a hostel for students.

17. He then moved the second resolution to the following effect:—

II.—That a general committee be formed with the following Sardars and gentlemen of the State (with powers to add to the number) to carry out the object of the meeting—

1. Members of Council, Private Secretary, Judicial Officer, Revenue Officer, Tehsildars and Musahib-i-Fauj.
2. Rao Sahib of Haroti, Thakur Moti Pal, Thakur Sujan Pal, Raja Bahadur Lakhpat Singh, and Thakur Debi Pal.
3. Jemadar Muhammad Bakhsh Khan, Jemadar Ghulam Rasul Khan, Jemadar Alla-ud-din Khan, and Jemadar Zaffar Muhammad Khan.
4. Lala Girdhari Lal, Amin, Mandir Sriji.
5. Seth Sua Lal, Seth Jaskaran, Gopi Bohra, Situ Bazaz, Kalluram, Parasram Bchra, and Ganga Prasad Chaudhri.

6. Secretary—Home Member.

Joint Secretary—Private Secretary.

7. Treasurer—Seth Jaskaran.

18. In proposing this resolution the Chief Member said that the office-bearers named above would convene a meeting of the general committee within a week, when all other details would be settled, and a small working committee consisting of a few selected members would be formed to carry out the object of this meeting.

19. This resolution was also unanimously passed.

20. Then the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur delivered a short speech belauding the object of the meeting, expressing his entire concurrence with the resolutions and proposals and exhorted his subjects to remember the fact that as loyal subjects and in order to show our due respect to the loving memory of our late Sovereign, they would put in their best energy to make the object of the meeting a complete success. His Highness further suggested that in forming the sub-committee special care should be taken that representatives of all classes of people found a place on it.

21. The meeting then came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair.

22. The President of the general committee and the sub-committees have since been appointed and the subscriptions are being raised.

23. A movement having been made for a Rajputana Memorial to His Late Majesty King Edward VII, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, proposed to hold a meeting at Ajmer, on the 29th August 1910, of the Chiefs of Rajputana, and asked His Highness the Maharajah to send a representative on behalf of the Darbar if he himself was unable to attend the proposed meeting, and to give an expression of his views on the subject.

24. His Highness was pleased to depute Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council, as a representative who attended the meeting on the fixed date at Ajmer wherein he expressed the Darbar's views on the subject and announced that a sum of Rs. 1,000 had been contributed by the Darbar towards the "Provincial Memorial."

25. Another sum of Rs. 1,000 has since been contributed by the Darbar towards the "All-India Memorial."

26. His Highness the Maharajah received pressing invitations from his father-in-law, Raja Rup Singh of Jagammanpur, an estate in the Jalaun District in the United Provinces, to attend the wedding ceremony of his only son, which was to come off on the 7th March 1910 at Khajurgaon, District Rai Bareilly. The Raja sent his son to Karauli to personally invite His Highness and Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba. Although His Highness was not inclined to visit Jagammanpur, but he was much pressed by the Raja's son and was obliged to accept the invitation. Accordingly His Highness the Maharajah together with Her Highness the

Maharani Sahiba and Shri Khawasji Sahiba, and accompanied by the following Sardars and Officials left Karauli on the 27th February 1910, and started by a special train the same day from the Hindaun city station and reached Jagammanpur on the 1st March 1910:—

SARDARS.

1. Thakur Moti Pal.	5. Thakur Balwant Pal.
2. Thakur Sujan Pal.	6. Thakur Bisal Singh.
3. Thakur Devi Pal.	7. Thakur Girwar Singh.
4. Thakur Ramnath Singh.	

OFFICIALS.

1. Babu Jugal Kishore, B. A., Private Secretary to His Highness.
2. Dr. Bhawani Singh.
3. Chaudhri Ganga Prasad.

27. Raja Rup Singh having been struck with paralysis a few days before, could not come out to receive the party, but his son met His Highness the Maharajah 6 miles outside Jagammanpur. His Highness entered the town in procession and his arrival was announced with the usual salute. His Highness saw Raja Rup Singh thrice while at Jagammanpur. After staying there for four days His Highness the Maharajah left Jagammanpur on the 6th March 1910. On the 7th March a halt was made at Oraiya where His Highness was well satisfied with the arrangements made by Babu Dina Nath Tunden, the Tehsildar of that place. On the 9th March the party took special train from the Phaphund station and reached Bharatpur station at about 4 P. M., where His Highness the Maharajah was formally received by the Political Agent, Rao Raja Raghunath Singh, and the Members of the State Council, Bharatpur. After a short interview, His Highness took leave and thanked the Political Agent for the trouble. A guard of honour from the Imperial Service Troops, drawn up at the station, presented arms and salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of His Highness. The special reached the Hindaun city station the same day at 7 P. M., where His Highness was received by the Nazim of Hindaun and other officials of the Jaipur State. A guard of honour of the Jaipur State forces presented arms and a salute was fired.

28. After staying for the night at Hindaun, His Highness left for Karauli the next day in the afternoon and arrived at the Capital safely in the evening. The usual ceremonies were observed by the Jaipur authorities on the departure of His Highness.

29. Babu Jugal Kishore, B. A, the Private Secretary to His Highness, was in charge of camp, ^{and} managements throughout the tour, which were made to the entire satisfaction of the Darbar.

VISITS.

Visit of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

30. The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, I. C. S., C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during his winter tour, arrived from Bharatpur at Hindaun on the evening of the 30th November 1909, and after staying there for the night, left for Karauli the next morning. The party consisted of Mrs. and Miss Colvin, Major and Mrs. Gurdon, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson. The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin was received at Barduaka-Nalla on the border of the State by a Tazimi Sardar, Jemadar Muhammad Bakhsh Khan. His Highness the Maharajah attended by his Sardars and accompanied by the Political Agent, received the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at Kachhian-ki-Jhcnpri, about three miles outside the Capital. Therefrom the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and His Highness drove together up to the camp which was pitched near the Shikar Mahal Gardens. On arrival at the camp a salute of thirteen guns was fired and the guard of honour drawn up at the camp presented arms. Official visits with usual ceremonies were exchanged the same day. On the 2nd December 1909 in the afternoon the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General was pleased to distribute prizes to the students of the Maharajah's High School. The games of Croquet and Billiards were played in the evening. Mrs. Colvin visited the Girls' Schcol and distributed prizes to the girls on the 3rd December 1909. On the 3rd December 1909 in the morning, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General inspected the Sadar Dispensary and the Jail, and was pleased with what he saw. In the afternoon His Highness arranged for a panther shoot not far from the city. A panther fell to the gun of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-general and another escaped wounded. In the evening a State Banquet was given at the City Palace, and the health of the Hon'ble guest was proposed; on behalf of His Highness, by the Private Secretary and was replied to by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General as follows:—

“Your Highness has touched on many subjects but I am glad that first and foremost comes your reference to the old friendship which has existed between us for so many years, 23 years I reckon. I am sure it is as great a pleasure to me to visit His Highness in his own quaint, old-world capital, as His Highness says it is for him to receive me. And it is very kind of him to include in his warm welcome my wife and daughter, who are both greatly enjoying their visit. It is of particularly happy augury that we have come in such a prosperous season as the present.

“Your Highness has spoken of His Majesty the King-Emperor's message, which I am very glad that Your Highness so keenly appreciates and of the repressive measures therein suggested against sedition. Sedition, I am sure, is entirely foreign to the soil of a State so loyal as Karauli; and it almost seems a pity to talk about it in such surroundings. But still it is no doubt wise for the rulers of the Native States to show that they are utterly out of sympathy with, indeed hostile to those who foster sedition, and that they will not give such people any harbour or refuge in their territories. And from that point of view, I think the proclama-

tion issued by Your Highness and most other chiefs in Rajputana, are good. As to the blind anarchical acts of a few mad fanatics, I know quite well that Your Highness abhors them as much as all right-minded persons must do, and Your Highness must rejoice as much as any of us in the recent providential escape of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto, from the hands of one of these mad men at Ahmedabad. Would to God that Providence had ordered a similar happy escape in the case of the late Sir Curzon Wyllie. He was a true gentleman and a true friend of the natives of India. We all deplore his untimely loss and I know with what genuine feeling Your Highness shares in that sentiment.

"It is very pleasing that Your Highness can speak in such warm terms of the happy relations existing between Major Gurdon and yourself, and of the assistance given by him in the administration of the State. I am sure those relations and that friendly help will continue so long as he is here. The appointment of Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal seems to have been a very happy event for this State, and I am indeed grateful to Your Highness for the warm and cordial support which you have always extended to him. I am confident that if with his guidance things go on as they are doing at present, and if no serious famine intervenes, we shall soon see the finances and future prospects of this State in a thoroughly prosperous condition, which, as Your Highness knows, I have been working for ever since, I came to Rajputana.

"It only remains for me to thank Your Highness for your kind and hospitable welcome on the occasion of my present visit to Karauli. Your Highness has provided us to-day with a very pleasant afternoon *shikar*, a panther being killed in much the same way, and I think in much the same place, as on the occasion of my first visit to Karauli, some 23 years ago. As to the pastimes of Croquet and Billiards and what Your Highness has said thereon, I think the only points of enlightenment I can remember, when ^{the} his lanterns were brought on to the cricket ground to give us light to finish our game. I thank Your Highness most warmly for all your kind hospitality, and I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in drinking His Highness' health." After the dinner was over, the guests were garlanded and then they proceeded to Satrah Duari from where they witnessed the display of fireworks.

31. On the 4th in the morning, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General left Karauli for Kurgaon.

32. In the afternoon His Highness the Maharajah joined the party at Kurgaon, and went out shooting. After bidding good-bye to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, His Highness returned to Karauli. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General left for Gangapur (in Jaipur territory) the next morning.

33. Major B. E. M. Gurdon, C. I. E., D. S. O., I. A., Political Agent; Eastern Rajputana States, with Mrs. Gurdon paid a private visit to the Capital on the 2nd October 1909. During his stay he inspected the Hospital, the Jail and the High School, and expressed himself

satisfied with what he saw. He also took an opportunity to witness the Dashahra State Procession, and the Jain fair held at the same time.

34. Mr. Cruikshank, Officiating State Engineer, Bharatpur, arrived here on the 23rd October 1909, and joined the Political Agent in witnessing the Dashahra Procession, &c., and left for Bharatpur the next day.

35. The Political Agent left here on the 31st October, 1909, and a banquet was given to him the night before his departure.

36. In December 1909 Major Gurdon, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, accompanied the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General up to Kurgaon, where he bade good-bye to him, and proceeded on his tour in the Karauli territory on the 5th December. Accompanied by the Chief Member he toured through the Sapotra Tehsil, visiting Kachroda, Sapotra and Garain, and returned to Karauli on the 8th December. After staying for two days at Karauli, he resumed his tour on the 10th December and marched to Mohwakhera, where he left the State borders on the 11th December 1909 for Sir Muthra in Dholpur.

37. Major Gurdon visited the State again on the 5th April 1910, and after staying two days left for Bharatpur on the 7th. The visit was private.

38. Major Gurdon again paid a private visit to the State on the 8th August 1910 and after staying for two days left here on the 11th August. During his stay private visits were exchanged between His Highness and the Political Agent.

39. Lt.-Col. H. N. V. Harrington, I. M. S., Residency Surgeon, and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, accompanied by Lt.-Col. E. W. Hore, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, visited the State on the 11th January 1910, and returned to Bharatpur the next day. During his stay he inspected the Jail, the Sadar Dispensary, and the sanitation of the city, and expressed himself satisfied with what he saw.

40. The following visits were paid to the State by Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Hore, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States:—

1. From the 11th to the 12th September 1909—
Inspected Female Dispensary, Vaccination operations and the Sadar Dispensary.

2. From 29th January to 13th February 1910—

Entered the State territory from Bajna and arrived at Machilpur on the 30th January. Halted there on the 31st January and inspected the Machilpur Dispensary on that day. Arrived at Karauli on the 2nd February after staying for a day at Chainpur. Halted at Karauli on the 2nd and 3rd, and inspected the Sadar Dispensary, Jail and the Vaccination operations and the Sanitation of the City. Left for Garain on the 4th, and from there inspected the Sapotra Dispensary on the 5th and returned to Karauli on the 6th. After staying at Karauli for two days, left for Langra on the 8th, and visited the Mandrail Dispensary on the 9th, returning to Langra on the 10th. Returned to

Visit of the
Residency
Surgeon and
Chief Medi-
cal Officer,
Rajputana.

Visit of the
Agency, Sur-
geon, Estern
Rajputana
States.

Karauli on the 11th, and halted for a day more. On the 13th he proceeded to Mohwakhera, where he left the State borders on the 14th for Sir Muthra in the Dholpur State.

3. From 8th to 10th May 1910—

He inspected the Sadar Dispensary and the Jail.

41. The reports made by the Agency Surgeon on the inspections of the State Dispensaries, the Jail and the Sanitation of the City, which were held by him from time to time, go to show that he was satisfied with what he had seen.

42. Captain Hogg, Recruiting Staff Officer, Rajputana, visited the Capital on the 7th February 1910, and left for Ajmer on the 9th. During his stay he examined one Abdul Rahman recommended by the State Council as a candidate for direct commission in the British Army.

Visit of
Captain
Hogg, Re-
cruiting Staff
Officer, Raj-
putana.

43. With a view to discuss certain points relating to the payment of royalty due on the stone taken by the Railway from the State quarries, Mr. J. K. Robertson, Executive Engineer, accompanied by the Examiner of Accounts of the N. M. S. Railway, kindly paid a visit to Karauli, on the evening of the 26th February 1910, and discussed matters with State Council at Shikar Mahal the next day. The Railway officers left on the 27th February 1910.

Visit of the
Executive
Engineer, No.
6 Division,
and the
Examiner of
Accounts of
N. M. S.
Railway.

44. It having been brought to notice that no passengers and goods were booked at the Nimoda station, which is the only Railway station within the Karauli territory, the Railway authorities were addressed by the Darbar on the subject and requested to open the station for general traffic. Mr. Ball, District Traffic Superintendent, wanted to discuss the question personally, and he, therefore, accompanied by Mr. J. K. Robertson, Executive Engineer, arrived at Karauli on the 2nd August 1910. The question was discussed by the aforesaid Railway Officers with the Chief Member of Council. They promised that steps would be taken to open the station for general traffic. They left for Hindaul the next day.

45. Apji Gobind Singh of Koela, the son of His Highness' brother-in-law, arrived at Karauli on the 5th June 1910. He stayed here for a week and left for Koela on the 12th June 1910.

Visit of
Apji Gobind
Singh of
Koela in
Kotah terri-
tory.

46. The relations between the Political Agent and His Highness have all along been most cordial, and the Darbar are much indebted to Major Gurdon for his kind assistance and advice, which have always been most cordially and heartily given.

Relations
between the
Political
Agent and
His High-
ness.

TOURS.

47. His Highness the Maharajah paid monthly visits to Kaila Devi shrine for religious purposes as usual throughout the year under report.

Tours of
His High-
ness.

48. His Highness' cold weather tour which was undertaken simply for religious purposes, lasted from 15th December 1909 to 1st January 1910. As some religious ceremonies had to be performed by the ladies of the palace at Devi Birwasan and at the Bapoti villages of

Haroti and Pardampura, Their Highnesses the youngest Maji Sahiba, the youngest Maharani Sahiba, and Shri Khawasji Sahiba accompanied His Highness in this trip from Kaila, where they had gone a day earlier. Starting from Kaila on the 16th December the following places, namely, Birwasan, Bapoti, Haroti, Pardampura, Naroli, Kachhroda and Makanpur in the Sapotra, and Hazur Tehsils were visited during this tour, and the party returned to the Capital on the 1st January 1910.

49. No tiger could be bagged during this tour, panthers, *rojh*, bear, and pigs fell to His Highness' gun, However, during other shooting excursions undertaken from time to time in the year under report, six tigers fell to His Highness' gun, which raised the aggregate number of tigers to 223 since he ascended the *Gaddi* in 1886.

50. Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council, remained on tour from 4th December to 11th December 1909, and during this tour a few villages in the Sapotra and Hazur Tehsils were visited in the company of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States. From 22nd December 1909 to 1st February 1910, he was on privilege leave. The second tour was commenced on the 18th March 1910 with a view to visit and inspect the remaining Tehsils, but unfortunately on that very day the horse slipped and the Chief Member had a nasty fall, causing the dislocation of his right knee cap, which prevented him from undertaking any more tours during the year under report.

51. (a) *Political Agency*—There was no change in the Political Agency during the year under report, Major B. E. M. Gurdon, C. I. E., D. S. O., I. A., having held the charge of the Agency throughout the year.

(b) *Council*—There was no change in the Council during the year under report.

52. The constitution of the Council remained the same as last year.

53. Appendix I gives the names of the high officials in the State.

54. With a view to check the spread of mischievous and seditious writings in the State territory, the Darbar were pleased to issue the following notice prohibiting the importation into and the possession or circulation of certain objectionable newspapers numbering about 45:—

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from 15th April 1910, the importation into, and the possession or circulation of, the following newspapers in the Karauli State are strictly prohibited by the order of His Highness the Maharajah. All the subjects of the State and others living therein are warned that any infringement of this rule will render the offender liable to severe punishment under Section 1, Clause (b) of the Notification that was published on the 1st August 1909, and subsequently incorporated as Section 74, Clause (b) in the Criminal Law of the State.

His Highness the Maharajah reserves to himself the right of exempting any person, he may desire, from the operations of the rule as set forth above. The State Council is hereby exempted from the effects of this notice.

Tours of
the Chief
Member of
Council.

Changes
in the per-
sonnel of the
Administra-
tion.

Constitution
of Council.

List of High
Officials.

Proscription
of mischiev-
ous News-
papers and
seditious
writings.

CHAPTER II.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue
Administra-
tion.

55. For purposes of Revenue Administration, the State is divided into five Tehsils, each being controlled by a Tehsildar under the direct supervision and guidance of a Deputy Collector.

56. The following table will show the population and the number of villages comprised in each Tehsil :—

No	Name of Tehsil.	Population.	Number of villages.	Difference against last year.
1	Hazur Tehsil	67,581	116	+ 2
2	Machilpur .,,	24,015	83	+ 2
3	Mandrail .,,	19,665	57	...
4	Utgir .,,	12,879	71	...
5	Sapotra .,,	32,646	66	...
TOTAL		1,56,786	393	+ 4

57. The increase in the number of villages is due to the fact that four *mazras* (hamlets) which formerly formed a part of parent villages, have now been classed as separate villages during the current Settlement operations.

58. Of the total number of villages, 258 are *Khalsa*, i. e., under the direct control of the Darbar, and 135 are *Jagir* and *Muafi* villages.

59. The following comparative table will show the area of *Khalsa* villages brought under cultivation in each Tehsil during the year under report against that cultivated last year :—

Area brought
under culti-
vation.

No.	Name of Tehsil.	AREA BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION.		Difference.
		In Samvat 1966.	In Samvat 1965.	
1	Hazur Tehsil	Brighas 44,079	Brighas 44,815	- 736
2	Machilpur .,,	19,729	19,610	+ 119
3	Mandrail .,,	29,527	24,011	+ 5,516
4	Utgir .,,	19,155	16,843	+ 2,312
5	Sapotra .,,	19,728	19,703	+ 25
TOTAL		1,32,218	1,24,982	+ 7,236

60. The increase is attributable to good rainfall and to the reforms carried out last year at the suggestion of the Chief Member of Council.

Immigration.

61. It will be seen from the above table that comparatively a large area was brought under cultivation in the Mandrail Tehsil which reflects credit on the Tehsildar and his staff.

62. As a result of the measures introduced last year by which several concessions were allowed to *mafrurs* if they returned, a number of cultivators with cattle had come back to their homes and resettled last year. During the year under report too, 293 cultivators with 619 cattle returned and resettled as detailed in the subjoined table.

	Name of Tehsil.	IN SAMVAT 1966.		IN SAMVAT 1965.		REMARKS.
		Culti-vators.	Cattle.	Culti-vators..	Cattle.	
1	Hazur Tehsil ...	...	10	21	...	...
2	Machilpur „ ...	...	98	109	125	60
3	Mandrail „ ...	...	102	148	144	99
4	Utgir „ ...	...	74	247	97	54
5	Sapotra „ ...	...	9	14	...	...
TOTAL		...	293	539	366	213

63. It has been reported that such of the *mafrurs* as had no obstacles in their way have immigrated since certain concessions were announced, but a considerable number of them who had emigrated to the Gwalior State during the past famines were unable to cross the Gwalior State borders owing to the export of cows having been strictly forbidden and heavy taxes having been imposed on the export of other cattle by the aforesaid Darbar, which the poor *mafrurs* could not afford to pay. It is satisfactory to notice that Subedar Major Balwant Singh Bahadur, Tehsildar of Mandrail, Munshi Abdul Ghafur Khan, Tehsildar of Machilpur, and Munshi Nisar Husain, Tehsildar of Utgir, were again successful during the year under report in bringing back a large number of *mafrurs* to their circles.

*Banjar land
brought un-
der culiva-
tion.*

64. An area of 316 *paimaishi bighas* of *banjar* land is reported to have been broken and brought under cultivation during the year under report against 1,500 *paimaishi* or 3,200 *dehi bighas* broken last year.

65. It was announced last year that such of the Tehsildars, Patwaris, Tehsilias and Mehtas as tried to bring back the *mafrurs* and succeeded in having *banjar* land brought under cultivation and thus helped to increase the revenue of the State, would be suitably rewarded.

Accordingly the services of Subedar Major Balwant Singh Bahadur, Tehsildar of Mandrail, Munshi Abdul Ghafur Khan, Tehsildar of Machilpur, and Munshi Nisar Husain, Tehsildar of Utgir, and certain Tehsilias and Mehtas of these Tehsils, who had done good work in this respect, were recognised and *Khilats* were awarded to them by His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur when he presided over the prize distribution in the last Sheoratri Fair.

66. The existing system of land revenue collections and the manner in which assessments were made from time to time have already been described at length in the previous reports, and therefore require no further repetition. The evils complained of will disappear on the completion of the regular Settlement now in progress.

67. The Settlement operations started the year before last, were continued throughout the year under report. The Officiating Settlement Officer has furnished the following note on the Settlement operations in the Karauli State:—

Mr. W. Raw, I. C. S., was the Settlement Officer throughout the year under report except the last month when he went on three months' privilege leave, from 6th August 1910. Rai Sahib Pandit Sarup Narain remained in both States as Assistant Settlement Officer, and he has been officiating as Settlement Officer since Mr. Raw's departure on leave. His pay as Assistant Settlement Officer was raised from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 from 1st January 1910. On the retransfer of Munshi Abdul Gaffar to his Province, Munshi Bhagwan Das, Deputy Collector of the State, was appointed to do the duties of the Settlement Superintendent as well in addition to his own duties, on the 9th September 1909, with an additional Settlement allowance of Rs. 40 and Rs. 25 per mensem as fixed Travelling allowance. In recognition of his good and hard work his Settlement allowance was raised to Rs. 65 from 1st March 1910. Babu Shyam Sarup, Tasdiq Sardar Munsarim in Machilpur and Hazur Tehsils, after the survey work had been finished there, was appointed as Office Sadar Munsarim for the last six months. His services have been very useful to the Settlement Department. Munshi Saghir Husain, Munshi Moti Singh and Munshi Abdulla Khan were employed as Tasdiq Sadar Munsarims respectively in the other three Tehsils—Sapotra, Utgir and Mandrail—on the conclusion of survey work of these Tehsils in May last. The staff of Munsarims was raised to 54 on an average pay of Rs. 24, of which nine worked in survey and forty-five in Tasdiq for a few months only, besides them there were eight Munsarims employed on Chak Tarashi work for about two months. Every effort was made to train the local Patwaris and to get as much survey and Tasdiq work done by them as was possible.

Land Revenue System.

Settlement of Land.

1. Settlement Staff.

Only twenty-five Amins were employed during the survey season, of which fifteen were reduced from time to time and five were reduced in the month of July 1910.

2. Work done.

The programme made last year was adhered to. The Khanapuri of a couple of villages and survey of one village in Hazur Tehsil was finished and Tasdiq and Chak Tarashi work of Hazur and Machilpur Tehsils, with the exception of two villages, was done under the direct supervision of the Settlement Officer during the year. The Assistant Settlement Officer was practically in charge of survey of Sapotra, Utgir and Mandrail Tehsils with Munshi Bhagwan Das, Deputy Collector, under him. Simultaneously with the survey work, the Khanapuri was also completed in the last three Tehsils during the year under report. The Tasdiq work of the Tehsils surveyed in the year under report was commenced in the beginning of August, which is expected to be finished by the end of November next, when Chak Tarashi and inspection of villages will be taken in hand. It is hoped that the Settlement operations will be practically concluded by the end of the next year.

The work done during the year will be seen from the table given below :—

No	Name of Tehsil.	Number of villages under Settlement.	FINISHED.					REMARKS.
			Survey.	Khanapuri.	Tasdiq.	Chak Tarashi.	Assessment.	
1	Hazur ...	73	1	2	73	73	71	
2	Machilpur ...	60	...	1	60	60	55	
3	Mandrail ...	44	44	44	1	...	...
4	Utgir ...	56	56	56	8	...	...
5	Sapotra ...	20	20	20	7	...	...
TOTAL ...		253	121	123	149	133	126	

There were sixty-two Patwaris in the State; of them twenty-eight appeared at the examination, seventeen passed in all subjects and six failed in one subject only. All Patwaris, except those of Machilpur and Hazur Tehsils, who were employed on survey work last year, were trained in field work and a school for the training was opened at Headquarters on 15th July 1910. The next examination will be held in October 1910. Three Patwaris were removed on account of old age and seven others were dismissed for continued absence or inefficiency. In addition to the Patwaris nine local candidates passed the examination held on 12th October 1909, from the Patwari School. Now twelve candidates are on the roll, who will appear at the next examination. Tehsildar of Utgir Tehsil, Syed Nisar Husain measured a village with his own hands and completed all the papers thereof.

3. Training of the local staff.

The following State officials also received training in the Settlement operations:—

No.	Name.	Designation.	PERIOD OF TRAINING.		REMARKS.
			From	To	
1	M. Shakur Mohammad ...	In-charge Record-Keeper, Mal.	12-5-09	10-6-10	
2	M. Ekram Ali ...	Parwana Nawis, Faujdari...	15-5-09	10-6-10	
3	M. Qutub-ud din ...	Nazir, Mal ...	12-2-10	4-6-10	
4	M. Ram Karan Das ...	Kaifiat Nawis, Mal ...	1-3-10	7-7-10	
5	M. Kishan Ballab ...	Moharrir, Tehsil Mandair.	18-4-10	26-6-10	
6	M. Mushtaq Ali ...	Moharrir, Tehsil Machilpur.	7-4-10	7-7-10	
7	M. Talib Husain ...	Moharrir, Tehsil Hazur ...	6-4-10	14-6-10	
8	M. Hazari Lal ...	Do do ...	13-5-09	23-5-10	

The total expenditure on Settlement operations during the year was Rs. 44,048 as against the budget estimates Rs. 62,089. The Settlement work was carried out with great economy and with very satisfactory results, and all the members of the superior staff rendered full assistance to the Settlement Officer. The money spent will prove useful for the future working as in the present Settlement the Deputy Collector, Tehsildars and several other State officials received useful Settlement training. State officials under training were paid from the Settlement budget and their substitutes employed also received their pay, in many instances, from the same budget.

The Settlement Officer inspected 123 villages of the Hazur and Machilpur Tehsils, and ten were inspected by his Assistant. The Settlement Officer assessed all these villages but five, and submitted his proposals to Darbar for sanction. The revenue will be announced in the beginning of the next winter, which will take effect from the Kharif of Samvat 1967. The Tasdiq of the last three Tehsils will probably be finished by the end of November next, and Chak Tarashi and inspection of villages by the end of the ensuing cold weather. It is hoped that the records of rights of Tehsils Hazur and Machilpur will be ready in the next couple of months time and those for the remaining three Tehsils will be prepared in the summer of 1911, bringing the operations to a close by the end of the next year.

4. Expenditure.

5. Villages inspected and future programme.

68. The Darbar are much indebted to Mr. Raw, I. C. S., Settlement Officer, who has worked very hard and taken very keen interest in carrying out the Settlement operations successfully and economically. He inspected and checked the work in very great detail and spent many hours a day for several months. He was ably assisted by the energetic Assistant Settlement Officer, Rai Sahib Pandit Sarup Narain, who evinced great zeal in the discharge of his duties.

69. As reported in the last year's report, the question of re-organising the Revenue Department of the State will be taken up on the completion of the Regular Settlement.

Revenue Machinery.

70. Munshi Bhagwan Das held the charge of the Revenue Department throughout the year and also worked as Settlement Superintendent. He discharged his duties with zeal to the entire satisfaction of his superiors and his devotion to work was appreciated by the Settlement Officer.

71. As a result of the instructions issued last year, the Tehsildars now seem to have taken interest in their work. The Tehsildar of Sapotra, who was illiterate, has been replaced by an educated young official. Diwan Mangi Lal, Tehsildar of Hazur Tehsil, rendered useful assistance to the Settlement Officer who much appreciated his wide local knowledge of his Tehsil.

Agricultural Stock. 72. Appendix XX shows the condition of the agricultural livestock in the State.

73. In consequence of copious rainfall fodder and grass were abundant and the conaition of cattle was therefore, on the whole, very excellent throughout the year. The number of all kinds of agricultural stock rose to 1,77,975 against 1,74,641 of the previous year.

Boundary disputes. 74. No Boundary disputes of importance were either pending or decided in the year under review. A few Boundary disputes which have arisen between certain villages of this State and that of Jaipur, Gwalior and Dholpur States, have been referred to Mr. W. Raw, I. C. S., Settlement Officer, for report.

Taccavi advances. 75. A sum of Rs. 29,448 was advanced on account of Taccavi loans during the year under report as detailed below:—

	Rs.
1. For purchase of bullocks ... ...	... 11,542
2. " seed grains ... ...	... 16,881
3. For sinking wells and constructing bunds	... 1,025
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	29,448

76. The total arrears of Taccavi loans to the end of Samvat 1965 amounted to Rs. 27,584 and a sum of Rs. 29,448 was advanced during the year, making a total of Rs. 57,032; out of which a sum of Rs. 17,072 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 39,960 at the close of the year under report.

Revenue collections. 77. The total revenue for the Samvat year 1966 was estimated at Rs. 3,02,158, while the actual realisations amounted to Rs. 3,03,406 against Rs. 2,93,381 (Rs. 2,88,562 + 4,819 *Istamrar*) recovered last year showing an increase of Rs. 10,025. The increase of Rs. 1,248 in the actuals over and above the Budget Estimate for Samyat 1966 was due to the efforts made by the Revenue staff in pursuance of the measures and reforms introduced last year at the suggestion of the Chief Member, by which the Zemindars were induced to cultivate *banjar* land on reduced rates of rent.

Arrears. 78. The actual outstanding arrears of land revenue up to the end of August 1909 amounted to Rs. 1,94,326, of which Rs. 5,689 have been recovered during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,88,637 at the close of the year.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

79. In 1881-82 a simple Code of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Laws based on those in force in Jhalawar was introduced. The Criminal and Civil Laws are adopted from British Codes and the spirit and principles of the Laws in force in British India are followed and acted upon in the Judicial Courts. Besides the codified laws, various circulars and standing orders are, from time to time, passed by the State Council to meet local exigencies.

Legislation.

80. Appendix II gives the details of laws in force in the State.

81. The State Forces are divided into Regular and Irregular Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery.

Military.

82. The strength and cost of the Military Forces were as follows:—

Description of Forces.	Number.	Annual Cost.	REMARKS.
I. REGULAR --		Rs.	
(a) Cavalry	125	18,963	
(b) Infantry including Band.	256	13,121	
(c) Field Artillery ...	25	1,293	
TOTAL ...	406	33,377	
I. Irregular including Fort Garrison.	785	50,190	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,191	83,567	

83. The Infantry are armed with muskets and bayonets and the Cavalry with swords and muskets. They are stationed at the Capital and are employed to keep watch and ward. The Dils are stationed at the several Forts and Castles in the State to maintain peace and order in the country.

Arms.

84. Appendix III shows the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the State.

85. The Judicial Officer has the charge of the Police Department of the State. The Department was re-organised in May 1906, and the efficiency of the service has since been greatly improved. For purposes of Police Administration, the State is divided into seven circles controlled and supervised by one Inspector and seven Thanedars. The abolition of the Bahadarpur Thanedarship is under consideration, as from the statistics of crimes for several years it has been proved that the work in that circle is too light for the keeping up of a Thanedar there. A head

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Police.

constable with a few constables has been considered quite sufficient to meet the requirements of that circle.

86. The number of Police Stations and Outposts remained the same as in the last year. Their number is now as follows :—

- 1 Kotwali at Karauli.
- 7 Thanas or Police Stations.
- 10 Chaukis or Outposts.

87. The Police formerly received no training nor had they any uniform. As many of them as possible are now regularly drilled and uniforms of approved pattern are supplied to them.

88. The Police constables are usually equipped with *lathis* but they generally keep their own swords and guns.

Ratio. 89. The ratio of the Police to population is 1 to 725·86 and that to area is 1 to 5·75 square miles.

90. The following table shows the total strength and cost of the Police force :—

No.	Description.	Strength.	Rate of pay.	Annual cost.	REMARKS.
1	Inspector of Police ...	1	35 0 0	Rs. 420	
2	Kotwal City ...	1	35 0 0	420	
3	Head Moharrir Kotwali.	1	15 0 0	180	
4	Thancedar of Machilpur.	1	25 0 0	300	
5	Thancedars	3	66 0 0	792	
6	Thancedars	3	60 0 0	720	
7	Police Line Officer ...	1	15 0 0	180	
8	Moharrir or Clerks ...	8	73 0 0	876	
9	Jemadars	1	5 0 0	60	
10	Constables	193	772 0 0	9,264	
11	Menial Staff ... ...	...	17 2 8	206	
12	Contingencies ... ...	...	24 8 0	294	
TOTAL ...		213	1,142 10 8	13,712	

91. From the table above, it will be seen that during the year under report some increase of pay to the Police officers has been allowed and some improvement in their status has been effected. Highest pay among

the Thanedars has been allowed to the Thanedar of Machilpur where it has been made a rule to place a senior officer as the district is rather a turbulent one. The Kotwal and the Inspector were very low-paid officers, so some increase of pay has also been allowed to them. Some further improvement in the status of the Inspector is under consideration.

92. Both the Kotwal and the Inspector have done well in their work during the year under report. The Kotwal has always been found very energetic in the discharge of his duties.

93. Among the Thanedars prominent mention should be made of the present Thanedar of Kurgaon.

94. Appendices V, VI; and VIII show the working of the Police.

95. Three hundred and forty-one offences were reported during the year as against two hundred and two of the previous year and 363 offenders were arrested against 323; of these 192 against 193 were released or acquitted.

Offences reported by the Police.

96. There is no regular village Police. In most of the big villages the *Balais* or Chamars serve as chaukidars. They are bound to report the occurrence of any crime, the prevalence of any epidemic disease and other important matters to the Thana or the nearest chauki. They receive no fixed pay but have free holdings or receive certain perquisites from their villages in lieu of which they are required to perform these duties. The proposal for forming a body of village chaukidars on fixed monthly pay is still hanging fire and has made very little progress since there are many complicated questions to be solved before it could be given effect to. It has not been shelved.

Village chaukidars.

97. The Finger Impression slips of fourteen criminals undergoing sentences for specified offences were taken for the purpose of identification and supplied to the Central Bureau at Mount Abu, while the cancellation of impressions of criminals was not applied for as none of this class of criminals died during the year under report.

Finger Impression.

98. Owing to the death of the Officer in charge of Finger Impression, some disadvantage was felt in the smooth and efficient discharge of this branch of criminal work. During the year under report three men—the Inspector of Police, the Jailer, and an English-knowing clerk of the State—were sent up to Abu to receive a course of instructions for three months in this branch of criminal work. After three months they came back with the certificate of having become efficient in the work. The Inspector of Police is now training the Thanedars under him.

99. The Judicial machinery of the State consists of:—

- (1) Five Tehsildars who exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class in Criminal cases and are empowered to decide Civil Suits of the value of Rs. 50 and under.
- (2) The Court of the Judicial Officer exercising the powers of the District Magistrate as also those of a District Judge. It hears appeals from the orders of the Tehsildars and is authorised to try Civil suits of any value.

Courts of Justice.

(3) The Judicial Member of Council has power to hear Civil and Criminal appeals from the orders of the Judicial Officer in the manner described below:—

(a) *Civil Appeals.*—All appeals of money suits, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 500, subject, of course, to appeal to His Highness the Maharajah in full Council; but those of value exceeding that amount are brought up before the full Council for decision. All appeals of suits involving landed property or any interest in land or of suits in which the question of rights or custom is involved are decided in full Council.

(b) *Criminal Appeals.*—All Criminal appeals in which the sentence of imprisonment for two years and under and of fine up to Rs. 200 is passed (subject to appeal to His Highness the Maharajah in full Council); but all cases in which the sentence exceeds that limit as also all Sessions cases are heard and disposed of by the full Council. The decision of the full Council, in all cases, is subject to the confirmation of His Highness the Maharajah.

100. His Highness the Maharajah has power of life and death.

101. During the year under report, some further improvement has been effected in the Judicial procedure that was in force in the State. Evidence was taken in a very lax way, decrees were passed, and decretal money was taken by instalments in an irregular way, and in alternative sentences of punishment by fine or imprisonment, no stringent steps were taken by the subordinate courts for the payment of fines. All these irregularities have been set in order by a series of circular orders issued from time to time by the State Council.

Some further improvements in the conduct of Police cases are under consideration.

Criminal
Justice.

102. The total number of offences against the human body was 422 as against 417 of the previous year. The number of offences against property was 305 as against 380 of the previous year.

103. The following table shows the offences committed during the year as compared with the corresponding period of the last year:—

(1) Offences against human body—

		1908-09.	1909-10.
(a)	Murder	2	2
(b)	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	4
(c)	Attempt to murder ...	2	2
(d)	Causing death by rash and negligent act		2

			1908-09.	1909-10
(e)	Attempt to commit suicide	...	9	4
(f)	Abduction	...	15	18
(g)	Selling or buying children	...	1	1
(h)	Rape ...	...	2	3
(i)	Grievous hurt	...	8	10
(j)	Causing simple hurt	...	373	372
(k)	Wrongful confinement	...	...	3
(l)	Abandoning an infant <i>mis carriage</i>	...	...	1
(m)	<u>Nuisance</u>	...	4	...
			TOTAL	417
				422
(2)	Offences against property—			
(a)	Dakaiti	...	1	...
(b)	Highway Robbery	...	3	1
(c)	Theft	...	189	118
(d)	Receiving stolen property	...	16	10
(e)	Criminal misappropriation	...	13	15
(f)	Criminal Breach of Trust	...	21	6
(g)	Cheating	...	19	17
(h)	Mischief	...	32	33
(i)	Criminal Trespass	...	87	96
(j)	Forgery	...	...	1
(k)	Adultery	...	3	2
(l)	House trespass with intent to commit theft	...	5	6
			TOTAL	389
				305
(3)	Other Offences ...	...	227	217
	GRAND TOTAL	...	1,033	944

104. Nine hundred and forty-four offences were committed during the year which, with 13 cases pending disposal at the end of last year, gave a total of 957 cases for disposal against 1,078 of the year before; of these 934 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 23 cases pending at the close of the year.

105. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 3,024-13-6 as against Rs. 4,629-2-0, and the number of cattle lifted was 52 against 99 of the previous year. The value of the property recovered amounted to Rs. 1,046-0-6 against Rs. 865-5-0, while the number of cattle recovered was 31 against 44 of the last year.

Value of
stolen pro-
perty.

106. One thousand three hundred and forty-seven persons were judicially dealt with by the courts of original jurisdiction during the year against 1,037 of the previous year.

Persons
judicially
dealt with.

The results were :—

			1908-09	1909-10
1.	Convicted	...	...	452
2.	Discharged or acquitted	...	...	582
3.	Died	...	...	...
4.	Pending trial	...	...	3
			—	—
		TOTAL	... 1,037	1,347

Distribution
of convictions
according to the
nature of the
punishments
awarded.

107. The following is the distribution of convictions according to the nature of the punishments awarded :—

<i>Kind of punishment.</i>	<i>Number of persons.</i>		1908-09	1909-10
	1908-09	1909-10		
(a) Simple imprisonment	...	...	...	9
Rigorous "	...	...	90	9
Imprisonment with fine	...	...	39	69
(b) Fine only	...	...	317	312
Stripes	...	...	6	14
	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	...	452	413

108. The sentences under (a) in the last paragraph, classified according to the terms of imprisonment, are as follows :—

	1908-09	1909-10
Under one month
From 1 to 2 months
" 2 to 3 "
" 3 to 6 "
" 6 to 12 "
" 1 to 2 years
" 2 to 3 "
" 3 to 5 "
Over five years
Life convict
	—	—
TOTAL	...	129
		87

109. Details of the criminal work disposed of by the Judicial Courts are given in Appendix VIII.

110. Appendix IX shows the result of appeals disposed of during the year under report.

111. The number of suits instituted in the Judicial Court was 385 as against 465 of the last year; whilst that remaining from the last year was 10, making a total of 395; of these, 372 were disposed of during the year as against 493 of the previous year, leaving 23 pending at the close

Civil Justice.

of the year. Of 385 suits filed during the year, 311 related to money and 36 to immovable property and 38 to other rights. The total value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 44,454-4-3 as against Rs. 55,004-2-9 of the previous year, while that of disposed of amounted to Rs. 44,749 as against Rs. 60,425-7-0 of the last year.

112. The year began with 42 applications for execution of decrees and 423 were filed during the year, making a total of 465 cases; of these 436 were disposed of, leaving 29 pending at the close of the year.

Execution of Decrees.

113. The value of cases filed including that of cases remaining from the previous year amounted to Rs. 48,064-13-6, while the value of cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 44,749-3-0.

Value of cases.

Appendices X, XI and XII show the working of the Civil Courts.

114. There have been no changes as regards the extradition rules between this and the adjoining States.

Extradition.

Forty-one offenders were demanded by this State, of whom fourteen were surrendered during the year as detailed below:—

	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Surrendered</i>
From Jaipur	...	25
From Dholpur	...	15
From Gwalior	...	1
	—	—
TOTAL	...	41
		14

115. Out of the twenty criminals demanded by the Jaipur State, ten were extradited during the year. No other States demanded any.

116. The relation with Jaipur in the matter of extradition of criminals has not been during the year as satisfactory as could be desired. In a dakaiti case pending for the last two years, the Jaipur Darbar have not as yet surrendered the principal accused and have been raising objections, although the extradition rules clearly declare that in the matter of surrendering criminals, the demand should be complied with without any dispute whatever and without calling for any *prima facie* proof.

117. There is only one Jail at Karauli situated in the city. The buildings are open and healthy but not sufficient for the present requirements. There is also a small Factory and a Litho. Press attached to the Jail.

Jail.

118. The number of prisoners at the commencement of the year was 118, and 199 were admitted during the year, making a total of 317. Of these 244 were released on the completion of their respective terms of imprisonment, three died during the year, leaving 70 at the close of the year. The Chamars, who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the cattle poisoning cases, were all released during the year under report and so the Subsidiary Jail was closed.

Number of Prisoners.

Death of
Prisoners.

119. Three prisoners died in the Jail during the year:

Of Pthysis	1
„ Erysipelas	1
„ Remittent Fever	1
TOTAL	3

Conduct of
Prisoners.

120. The conduct of the prisoners generally remained satisfactory throughout the year.

Jail Industry.

121. The receipts from the sale of Jail industries amounted to Rs. 2,365-7-7, while the total expenditure incurred in connection with the upkeep of the Jail and the maintenance of prisoners, including the Jail Litho. Press and Factory, aggregated Rs. 5,951.

122. There was no lunatic during the year under report.

Inspection of
Jail.

123. The Jail was inspected by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, on the 3rd December 1910, by the Political Agent, on the 29th October 1909, by the Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, on the 11th January 1910, and by the Agency Surgeon, on the 3rd February and 9th May 1910.

124. During the year under report a distinct step in advance has been taken in the Jail administration of this State. There was no Jail Code and the administration was carried on under the light of different circular orders issued, from time to time, by the State Council, which were nothing but a scattered mass of orders, in many cases, contradictory in their nature. Nor were these orders exhaustive and whenever any new question arose in points of administration, the State Council was obliged to consult the Jail Codes of British territory. To avoid all these difficulties in future, the Judicial Member of Council, under the order of the State Council, drew up a Prison Act and a body of regulations extending over nearly two hundred sections for the better and more efficient administration of this Institution, which were passed by the State Council during the year under review and brought into force. It is yet too early to express any opinion as to their practical working.

125. Appendix XIII shows the number of prisoners confined in the Jail.

Registration.

126. The following documents were registered during the year under review:—

		1908-09.	1909-10
1. Mortgage Deeds	...	... 8	12
2. Sale Deeds		35	32
TOTAL		43	44

The value of
documents.

127. The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 5,514-4-0 and Rs. 342 were realised on account of registration fees as against Rs. 443-8-0 of the last year.

Powers of
Registrar
and Sub-
Registrars.

128. The Judicial Officer is the Registrar and the Tehsildars are the Sub-Registrars, the latter being empowered to register documents up to the value of Rs. 50.

129. Though in this State sale and mortgage deeds were registered yet there was no provision for the registration of other deeds nor were there any rules and regulations by which the Registrar and the Sub-Registrars were to be guided. It was, therefore, considered expedient to pass a Registration Act for this State. The Judicial Member of Council therefore drew up a short Registration Act which was approved, passed, and brought into force by the State Council at the close of the year under review. The registration of all sorts of deeds and other instruments can now be efficiently effected. The Registrar and the Sub-Registrars have been provided with the seals of their respective offices and books and other registers have also been supplied to them for the regular discharge of their duties.

130. The Appendices XIV and XV show the registration of documents and receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report.

131. The Municipality at the Capital continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report.

Municipality.

132. No new members were added or old ones reduced during the year under review.

Addition or reduction in the number of Members of the Board.

Bench of Honorary Magistrates.

133. The leading citizens who form the Bench of Honorary Magistrates work by rotation and dispose of cases reported against breaches of Municipal Bye-laws and such petty cases as are transferred to the Bench by the Judicial Officer. The number of cases pertaining to breaches of the Municipal Bye-laws and petty cases transferred by the Judicial Officer tried by the Bench of Honorary Magistrates are respectively 982 and 77, *i. e.*, in all 1,059 as against 714 of the previous year.

134. The principal streets and most of the lanes being paved with red stone and the city being situated on a steep hill, the natural drainage is excellent. The sanitary arrangements continued to be satisfactory and the general health of the town was, on the whole, good during the year under report.

Sanitation.

135. For want of funds no addition could be made in the lighting arrangements.

Lighting of the streets.

136. Octroi is the chief source of income of the Municipality and the collections during the year under report, under this head only, amounted to Rs. 5,153/8/6 as against Rs. 5,221/7/9 of the previous year and the quantity of grain imported into the town on which the tax was levied amounted to 88,488 maunds and 36 seers as against 91,802 maunds of the previous year.

Municipal Revenue.

137. Population of the town, according to the last Census Returns, is 23,482 souls, of whom 541 persons belonging to His Highness' kitchen, Sree Madan Mohanji's Temple and Radha Gopalji's Temple are exempt from payment of Octroi duty. The incidence per head comes to Re. -3/7, *i. e.*, the same which had been in the previous year.

Incidence.

Receipts and
Expenditure.

138. The total income from all sources including the balance of the previous year amounted to Rs. 6,756/7/-, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,284/1/3, leaving a small balance of Rs. 472/6/9 at the close of the year. Thus the Board was again barely able to pay its way.

Campaign
against rats.

139. The campaign against rats was carried on to some extent during the year under report. About 425 rats were caught and destroyed. The year was, on the whole healthy, both the town and the country having been free from all sorts of diseases, the ardour of the people in the matter of destroying rats appears to have been cooled.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall.

140. The average rainfall for the State official year under report was 19.76 inches against 25.49 inches of the last year, and 21.99 inches, the average of the last five years, showing a decrease of 5.73 and 2.23 inches, respectively. It was, however, timely and well distributed.

Season and
Crop.

141. The period under report embraces the Kharif crop of 1909 and the Rabi crop of 1910.

In consequence of the timely and well distributed rainfall, the outturn of the Kharif and Rabi crops was, on the whole, excellent.

The chief Kharif crops are—Bajra, Juar, Moth, ^GJwar, Mung, Urad, Til, Cotton, Maize and Sun (flax); while those of Rabi are—Wheat, Barley and Gram.

Wages and
Labour.

142. The rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained almost stationary throughout the year.

Prices of
Food-grains.

143. Appendix XVIII is annexed showing the prices of food-grains for the period under report.

144. As the result of a good agricultural year, the prices of the edible food-grains generally exhibited a tendency to fall specially towards the close of the year when the prospects of the ensuing year were assured.

Forests.
1. Establish-
ment.

145. As reported in previous reports there is no trained officer in the Forest Department of the State and the question of employing one is pending for several years past owing to the embarrassed financial condition of the State, as no competent trained man can be engaged without a suitable pay. Lala Ghasi Lal, a local official, held charge of the Department throughout the year, and the Department is still being administered through the local agency..

2. Area.

146. The exact area of the Forests as mentioned in the previous reports is not known as they have all not been surveyed.

3. Settlement
and Demar-
cation.

147. Eight *Runds* comprising an area of 22,621 acres were surveyed the year before last, but the survey of the remaining *Runds* was put off owing to the regular Settlement having been taken in hand. It has, however, been reported that no *Runds* have been separately surveyed.

and demarcated during the Settlement operations. The question is under consideration.

148. Under existing arrangements the Forests are classed as under:—

- (1) Preserved..
- (2) Unpreserved.

4. Classification of Forests.

Soon after the rainy season sets in, the conserved forests are demarcated by flags ; grazing therein is strictly prohibited and cases of trespass are severely dealt with, while in unpreserved forests the grazing is freely allowed on payment of fixed fees.

149. There are no communications and buildings of any importance in the forests. The existing pathways, roads and buildings were kept in fairly good order.

150. The following particulars will show the working of the year:—

5. Communications and buildings.

6. Working of the year.

(a) Timber felling—

(i) Nineteen trees of Babul and twenty-three trees of Shisham were felled and sold to the public at a cost of ... Rs. 91—6—0

(ii) Thatching wood suitable for building and *chhappars* ~~were~~ sold at a cost of ... „ 177-10—0

TOTAL ... „ 269—0—0

(b) Fuel felling—

It was noticed during the year under report that fuel wood was purchased by the Department and sold to the public and supplied to State Departments at cost price, leaving no margin for profit, but on the other hand the State had to suffer loss on account of wastage and cost of establishment. The old system was, therefore, revised and reasonable rates fixed for the supply of fuel wood. 9,740 maunds of fuel wood were collected and purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,735 and were supplied to State Departments and sold to the public at a profit of Rs. 160-3-0.

10,322 donkeys and 200 camels were allowed to remove dry and green wood from the State Forests against 8,299 donkeys and 278 camels, respectively, allowed last year, and Rs. 174 were realised against Rs. 156 collected last year.

There was a general complaint that owing to imposition of tax on head-loads of wood brought within the State, the fuel wood was scarce and very dear in the market and the public felt great inconvenience on this account. The Darbar were, therefore, pleased to remit the tax levied on head-loads of dry woods removed from forests for a year as an experimental measure.

(c) Charcoal—

849 maunds of charcoal were burnt in various forests for sale and supply to State against 1,022 maunds burnt last year. The charcoal is usually burnt here by Kumhars who supply it to the State at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds a rupee.

(d) Bamboos—

Bamboos are not generally grown in the State Forests except in two or three places, the produce whereof was cut three years ago.

(e) Grass—

(i) Fodder grass—

The Forest statistics show that 23,108 maunds of grass was cut during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,480 which, together with 14,349 maunds, the balance of the last year, amounted to 37,457 maunds. Of this 20,031 maunds were supplied to the State animals and other Departments at a cost of Rs. 4,296 and 581 maunds of rotten grass was ordered to be written off and 1,817 maunds was burnt by fire, leaving a balance of 9,793 maunds at the close of the year.

(ii) Green grass—

The green grass is not cut and collected departmentally but is purchased and supplied to State Departments. This year the supply of green grass was commenced one month early, i. e., from the month of July; while in the last year it was supplied from August. From July to 10th September the grass was purchased from the market and thereafter grass-cutters were engaged by the State on payment of Rs. 3 permensem each. About 18,253 maunds of green grass was purchased and collected at a cost of Rs. 1,827/5/- and supplied to State animals during the year under report.

(iii) Thatching grass—

The *sarkanas* produced in *Rund* Nayabas in Machilpur Tehsil was sold for Rs. 28 and that of *Rund* Saipur was cut and utilised for State buildings. The total income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 32.

(f) Other minor produce—

Income from minor products such as fruits of *Babul* and *Remja* and *Pala*, *Khajur*, etc., was Rs. 349 against Rs. 388 of the previous year.

Grazing. 151. The revenue derived from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 10,252 against Rs. 10,205 in the previous year, as detailed below:—

(1) From animals belonging to the State—

				Rs.	A.	P.
(a)	Buffaloes	...	...	...	5,493	0 0
(b)	Goats	...	...	...	2,453	0 0
(c)	Bullocks	...	...	...	268	0 0
(d)	Camels	...	...	...	343	0 0
			TOTAL	...	8,557	0 0
(2)	From animals belonging to foreign districts—					
(a)	Buffaloes	...	...	...	51	0 0
(b)	Goats	...	...	...	210	0 0
(c)	Bullocks	...	...	...	46	0 0
(d)	Camels	...	...	...	258	0 0
			TOTAL	...	565	0 0
(3)	From passing animals etc.,	...	...	...	1,130	0 0
			GRAND TOTAL	...	10,252	0 0

152. Cattle were also admitted for grazing to the forests as usual after the grass had been cut and the revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 683 as against Rs. 429/8/- of the last year.

153. The income derived from miscellaneous *Lags* (taxes) amounted to Rs. 1,020 against Rs. 1,049 in the previous year.

154. Cases of illicit grazing, trespass, etc., were severely dealt with and fines inflicted according to Forest Bye-laws. The total of fines realised during the year amounted to Rs. 517 against Rs. 504 realised last year.

155. There were 30 cases of fires reported during the year. In 21 cases culprits were traced and duly punished. A fine of Rs. 107 was inflicted. It is roughly estimated that an area of 21 square miles and about 10,750 maunds of grass worth Rs. 717 was burnt by fires during the year. It is also reported that fire to the Machilpur *Rund* had spread from the Dholpur jungles.

156. The actual total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 13,700 against Rs. 10,000 budgetted for the year.

Forest offences.

Fire conservancy.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total expenditure was Rs. 3,488 against Rs. 3,575 provided in the budget. The net saving to the department was Rs. 10,212 against Rs. 10,154 in the preceding year.

157. The balance outstanding on the 1st September 1909 was Rs. 1,007 of which Rs. 384 were recovered during the year, and Rs. 40 which were due from certain officials and Sardars on account of grazing fees, were remitted by the Darbar, leaving a balance of Rs. 583. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 13,700, of which Rs. 13,603 were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 97. The total balance at the close of the year amounts to Rs. 680.

Recovery of old balances and revenue.

158. The stock balance at the close of the year after meeting all State demands, was as follows:—

			Samvat 1965.	Samvat 1965.
			Maunds.	Maunds.
(1)	Grass	...	9,794	14,349
(2)	Wood	...	487	601
(3)	Charcoal	...	83	52

159. There is no extensive branch of industry in the State except agriculture, the chief produce of the country being Indian corn, Bajra, Juar; Pulses—Mung, Urad, Month; Rice, Cotton, Zira and Poppy are also cultivated.

160. The principal articles of export are Cotton, Opium, Zira, Ghi and Rice; while those of import are—Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco and cloth.

161. The following indigenous industries exist at present in the State:—

- (1) *Manufacture of Tatpattis.*—The Lodhas who generally cultivate San (flax), manufacture the pattis which are mostly exported to foreign territory. They are in fair condition and their income is estimated at about Rs. 100 a year per head. The average income of the customs duties levied on export of Tatpattis is about Rs. 750 a year.
- (2) *Dyeing and block printing of cloth.*—This is comparatively a prosperous industry in the State. Although the country vegetable dyes have been mostly elbowed out by the cheap aniline dyes of foreign manufacture, yet Chhipis here commonly use indigo, and the cloths dyed and printed by them command a good market even outside the State. The earnings of Chhipis amount to about Rs. 150 per head a year.
- (3) *Turning Lacquer work or making of wooden toys.*—This industry is in a fair state. The wooden toys etc. turned out by the local turners are much appreciated.
- (4) *Manufacture of Hukas or Kalis.* Not carried on any grand scale. A manufacturer earns about Rs. 100 a year.
- (5) *Stone carving*—The red sand stone is cheap and ample, and forms an excellent building material. The artisans find no sufficient work here, and often seek employment elsewhere. In Bombay and other places they earn about Rs. 2 a day.
- (6) *Moulding of Brass and Pewter Ornaments.*—These ornaments are moulded in large quantities but they are chiefly used and worn by low caste women, and their use is, therefore, restricted to the limits of the State.

162. The remote and secluded situation of the State makes it unfavourable for commercial and industrial development of high order.

However the opening of the Nagda Muthra State Railway in the neighbourhood is expected to improve trade.

163. The State Public Works and buildings remain^{ed} in charge of Thakur Devi Pal during the year under report. No works of any importance were undertaken. The usual construction of, and repairs to, buildings, etc., were carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,800 against Rs. 5,922 spent last year and Rs. 7,300 provided in the Budget as detailed below:—

	Rs.
1. Office establishment ...	... ... ... 453
2. Buildings ...	... ... ... 4,623
3. Painters ...	... ... ... 300
4. Carts and bullocks ...	... ... ... 1,424
	<hr/>
TOTAL	... 6,800

164. The Overseer Babu Barkat Ullah Khan remained in charge of the Irrigation Works and Communications throughout the year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 13,036 as detailed below, against Rs. 23,490 of the last year, and Rs. 18,700 provided in the Budget:—

Public Works Department.
1. Buildings.

2. Irrigation and Com-
munications.

	Rs.
(a) Public Works Department Establishment	... 3,028
(b) Original Works—Irrigation	... ... ... 413
(c) Repairs to Irrigation bunds	... ... ... 5,670
(d) Repairs to roads ...	... ... ... 3,511
(e) Survey ...	... ... ... 414
	<hr/>
TOTAL	... 13,036

165. The considerable decrease against the provision made in the Budget is due to the fact that some of the original works of irrigation for which provision was made in the Budget could not be taken in hand during the year.

166. Some of the important works carried out during the year under report are shown below:—

Important
Works.

I.	Original Works—Irrigation—	Rs.
1.	Rundhkapura Tank ...	... ... ... 173
2.	Malpura well ...	... ... ... 70
3.	Thuma well ...	... ... ... 170

II.	Repairs—Irrigation—	
1.	Old Gotra Bund ...	... ... ... 1,619
2.	Rundhkapura Tank ...	... ... ... 901
3.	Well at Kashipura ...	... ... ... 301
4.	Bund at Bharka ...	... ... ... 357

					Rs.
5.	Madanpur Tank	...	...	...	272
6.	Tank Bhawarpura	...	...	...	274
7.	Bund Khirkira	...	...	...	242
8.	Bund Biramkigwari	...	...	...	203
9.	Well at Bharka	...	...	...	150
10.	Well at Karai ...	...	...	...	187
11.	Tank at Chhattra Garden	...	...	...	141
12.	Bund at Dabra,	...	...	...	130
13.	Pokhars at Rahar	...	...	...	116
14.	Tank at Albatkigwari	...	...	...	116

III. Repairs to roads—

1.	Kaila Devi Road	...	...	...	1,105
2.	Hindaun Road	...	...	...	1,481
3.	Vicinity Roads	...	...	...	703
4.	Machilpur Road	...	...	...	123
5.	Rajghat Road...	...	...	...	100

IV. Survey 414

167. The total expenditure incurred on the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 19,836.

168. Appendix XIX shows details of expenditure on the Public Works Department.

169. The Imperial combined Post and Telegraph Office in the Karauli City together with the Branch Offices at Kurgaon, Machilpur, Mandrail and Sapotra continued to work during the year. The State having guaranteed to make up the difference between the cost and income of the three last named offices, a sum of Rs. 236-13-0 was paid by the State during the year. The Mail to Utgir Tehsil is carried by the State Harkaras as heretofore.

The Post Office in the City was visited by the Superintendent of Post Offices thrice during the year under report.

170. The Nimoda Station on the Nagda Muthra State Railway which is the only Station within the territory of this State, having been opened for general traffic and a Cotton and Ginning Factory having been erected close by, a suggestion has been made to the Postal authorities to open Experimental Post offices at Nimoda, Narauli, Karanpur and Kota.

171. The State mint remained practically closed except that some Gold Mohars which are not legal tender were, as usual, struck. British coin is the only legal tender throughout the State.

172. The monopoly granted last year for the manufacture and sale of country liquor for Rs. 2,825 shall hold good up to end of August 1911.

173. The rules introduced last year for the control of cultivation, manufacture and sale of opium remained in force during the year and

a revenue of Rs. 1,938 was derived from the monopoly granted for the sale and manufacture of opium.

174. The contract given last year for the sale of excise drugs including tobacco was for Rs. 1,400. But for the year under report the contract for the sale of hemp drugs was given for Rs. 375, while a separate contract for the sale of tobacco was leased out for Rs. 1,170, both amounting to Rs. 1,545 showing an increase of Rs. 145 against last year.

175. Formerly no contract for the sale of hemp drugs was given in the Mufassil districts. The system was extended to them last year, and the following table will show that a revenue of Rs. 188 was derived from this source during the year against Rs. 84 realised last year, showing an increase of Rs. 104 :—

No.	Name of Tehsil.	Samvat 1966.	Samvat 1965.	Differ- ence.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Machilpur	15	24	—9
2	Mandrail	95	60	+ 35
3	Utgir	3	...	+ 3
4	Sapotra	75	...	+ 75
TOTAL		188	84	+ 104

176. Appendix XXI shows the Excise Revenue of the State.

177. No expenditure was incurred by the Darbar under head "Excise" as no separate establishment was maintained for the control and supervision of the sale, etc., of the intoxicating drugs.

178. Cases of infringement of excise rules were duly dealt with and fines amounting to Rs. 30 were inflicted during the year under report.

179. The Customs Department remained in charge of Lala Misri Lal throughout the year under report and it was satisfactorily controlled by him.

Customs.

180. There are six town posts and forty-nine village posts in the State, supervised by two Inspectors.

181. There were 46 village posts (erroneously printed sixteen in the last year's report instead of 46) last year and three more were established during the year under report.

182. The income for the year under report was budgetted for Rs. 95,000 while the actuals amounted to Rs. 1,20,228, showing an excess of Rs. 25,228 over the estimates. The total receipts this year were better by Rs. 24,603 than those of the last year. This good result is due to

excellent harvest and to a busy marriage season which necessitated a large import of cloth, sugar and Gur, as well as to better supervision.

183. The more important variations in income during the year, as compared with the previous year, are shown below:—

No.	Name of article,	Income in Samvat 1955.	Income in Samvat 1966.	Difference.	REMARKS.
1	Ghee	Rs. 20,264	Rs. 16,022	Rs. - 4,242	
2	Cotton	6,295	10,895	+ 4,600	
3	Raw Cotton (Kapas) ...	442	3,700	+ 3,258	
4	Opium	1,459	516	- 943	
5	Zira	10,576	9,010	- 1,566	
6	Cloth	11,768	17,343	+ 5,575	
7	Cattle	13,556	17,015	+ 3,459	
8	Til	1,785	1,770	- 15	
9	Rice	4,230	4,889	+ 659	
10	Sugar (Khand) ...	3,787	7,187	+ 3,400	
11	Royalty on stone taken by the Railway ...	80	1,802	+ 1,722	
12	Leather	1,785	1,840	+ 55	
13	Gur	2,100	3,332	+ 1,232	
14	Chillies	204	901	+ 697	
15	Tobacco	542	1,117	+ 575	
16	Kirana	597	1,062	+ 465	
17	Stone slabs	1,968	3,767	+ 1,799	

184. The Customs tariff was revised during the year under report and certain changes were made in the rate of import and export duties leviable on certain commodities. A few useful reforms were also carried out to remove certain evils complained of.

Changes in
the Customs
Tariff.

185. The import and export duties were imposed on cattle while those levied on the articles detailed below were remitted in the course of the year under report:—

1. Alsi.
2. Ambari.
3. Country iron.
4. Dhokri.
5. Wool.
6. Blankets and Ghuggis.
7. Cattle horns.
8. Waste paper.
9. Ivory bangles.
10. Sweetmeat cess recovered from marriage parties.
11. Cess charged on iron furnaces and recovered from Iron-smiths.
12. Bones.

186. Customs duty was increased on 14 and reduced on 12 articles.

187. The expenditure incurred on the Customs Department during the year amounted to Rs. 9,402 against Rs. 9,172 incurred in the previous year.

188. In pursuance of the instructions issued last year, the Customs Officer remained on tour for 31 days and inspected 5 town and 48 village posts and submitted his diaries.

189. The number of smuggling and other cases pending from the last year was 75 and 1,040 were instituted during the year, making a total of 1,115; of these 1,071 were disposed of during the year, leaving 44 as pending at the close of the year. In four smuggling cases exemplary punishments were inflicted by the Council.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

190. The financial year of the State commenced on the 1st September 1909, and ended on the 31st August 1910, corresponding with the Samvat year 1956.

Financial
year.

191. Appendix XXII is attached showing the details of receipts and expenditure of the year under report, an abstract whereof is given below :—

Receipts and
Expenditure.

Particulars.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Difference.
Opening balance	... 2,222	5,105	+ 2,883
Normal Revenue	... 5,25,288	5,62,895	+ 37,607
Abnormal „	... 1,12,980	1,25,420	+ 12,440
TOTAL	... 6,40,490	6,93,420	+ 52,930
Normal Expenditure	... 3,87,548	3,94,106	+ 6,558
Abnormal „	... 2,44,000	2,94,187	+ 50,187
TOTAL	... 6,31,548	6,88,293	+ 56,745
Closing balance	... 8,942	5,127	- 3,815
GRAND TOTAL	... 6,40,490	6,93,420	+ 52,930

Reasons for
increase and
decrease.

192. It is satisfactory to note that the State revenue from normal sources during the year under report exceeded the estimate by Rs. 37,607. This was due to favourable seasons, to strict supervision exercised in the Customs and Forest Departments, and to better management of the Kaila Devi Fair. The principal increases in round figures over the Budget estimates are noticeable under the following heads of receipts :—

	Rs.
1. Customs	25,000
2. Bagar (Forests)	3,000
3. Kaila Devi receipts	4,000
4. Judicial	3,000
5. Miscellaneous	2,000
TOTAL ...	37,000

193. The increase of Rs. 12,440 under Abnormal Receipts was particularly due to larger receipts under heads "Deposits" and "Advances" which are always subject to fluctuations and, therefore, call for no comments.

194. There is a net excess of Rs. 6,558 under head "Normal Expenditure." The heavy expenses incurred in connection with the unforeseen journeys undertaken by His Highness and the palace ladies to Jagammanpur and Devi Birwasin and Bapoti village are solely responsible for the increase. The results of strict economy exercised throughout in expenditure in all the Departments would have been more in evidence if the greater portion of the large savings effected under the various heads during the year, had not been absorbed in defraying the expenses alluded to above. However, in spite of meeting all the ordinary and unforeseen demands, a closing balance of over Rs. 16,000 against Rs. 8,992 estimated in the Budget, was certain at the end of the year, and therefore opportunity was taken to pay off a sum of Rs. 10,600 in full liquidation of the loan due to the temple of Sriji before closing the accounts for the year.

195. The net increase of Rs. 50,187 under Abnormal Expenditure is attributable to the following payments made over and above the provisions in the Budget :—

	Rs.
1. Loan of temple of Sriji	10,000
2. Interest paid to Rai Bahadur Seth Nemichand Mulchand of Ajmer and to temple of Sriji ...	27,067
3. Taccavi loans	7,487
4. Advances	26,187
TOTAL ...	70,741

Deduct savings under heads "Settlement" and "Deposits" 20,554

GRAND TOTAL ... 50,187

196. From the facts and figures given above it would appear that on the whole the results of the Financial administration of the State were quite satisfactory.

197. The striking features of the year under report are that the Government of India were pleased to extend the reduction of instalment from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 until the Settlement operations were completed, which was paid on due date reducing the Government loan to Rs. 3,89,359 ; that the loan of Rs. 10,000 due to the temple of Sriji was paid off in full and that Rs. 27,000 were paid on account of interest to Rai Bahadur Seth Nemichand Mulchand of Ajmer and to the temple of Sriji.

Noticeable
features of
the financial
position.

198. The total liabilities of the State now stand as follows:—

Liabilities.

	Rs.
1. Due to Rai Bahadur Seth Nemichand Mulchand of Ajmer	3,79,000
2. Due to Government of India	3,89,359
TOTAL ...	7,68,359

199. The assets of the State consist of:—

Assets.

1. Arrears of land revenue	... ...	1,88,637
2. Gardens	... ...	4,000
3. Miscellaneous	... ...	9,000
4. Debts due by Jagirdars	... ...	1,29,000
5. Taccavi advances	... ...	40,000
		3,70,637
		TOTAL ...

200. Out of this a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 is considered recoverable.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

201. The number of the dispensaries in the State during the year under report was four, one in the Capital and three in the district, viz., at Machilpur, Mandrail and Sapotra.

Medical
Institutions.

202. The number of " In " and " Out " patients treated at all the four dispensaries was 281 and 41,914, against 353 and 39,446, respectively, in the previous year, showing a decrease of 72 In-patients owing to the closure of the Female Dispensary, and an increase of 2,468 Out-patients due to the prevalence of the Ulcer called *Bainche* almost throughout the whole State.

Attendance
of patients.

203. The number of operations performed during the year under report was 1,618 as against 1,455 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 163 operations.

Surgical
Operations.

204. The amount incurred on the Medical relief afforded at the dispensaries was Rs. 6,843.

Cost of
Medical
Relief.

205. The number of children vaccinated was as detailed below:—

Vaccination.

	1908-09.	1909-10.
1. In Karauli Town ...	879	753
2. In District ...	3,524	3,505
TOTAL ...	4,403	4,258

Of these 4,114 proved successful against 4,328 in the previous year.

206. The total expenditure including pay of the establishment was Rs. 655.

207. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year under report was 2,302 and 2,322, respectively, against 1,775 and 2,077 of the previous year as detailed below:—

	<i>Births.</i>	1908-09.	1909-10.
1.	In Karauli Town ...	... 652	836
2.	In District ...	... 1,123	1,466
	TOTAL	... 1,775	2,302
	<i>Deaths.</i>		
1.	In Karauli Town ...	... 515	672
2.	In District ...	... 1,562	1,650
	TOTAL	... 2,077	2,322

208. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of population was 14·68 and 14·82, respectively, against 11·32 and 13·2 of the preceding year.

209. *Cholera*.—Only one imported case of cholera which proved fatal occurred in the month of May 1910 in the Capital.

Plague.—During the year under report the total number of plague seizures and deaths occurred in village Mamchari was 21 and 16 against nil of the previous year. Of these 2 cases and 2 deaths which occurred in the Capital were imported ones from Jaipur territory.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

210. There is only one High School at the Capital of the State which is affiliated to the Allahabad University up to the Matriculation Standard. Boys are occasionally sent up for the said examination. It consists of the following departments and classes:—

- (1) English Department—
 - (a) Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.
 - (b) Rajputana Middle English Examination.
- (2) *Sanskrit*—Madhyama Pariksha, Benares Sanskrit College.
- (3) *Hindi and Urdu*—Vernacular Final Examinations of the United Provinces.

211. The Rajput classes were abolished during the year under report, as they did not show any sign of improvement. Teachers of the Rajput classes were transferred to the English Department to strengthen the staff of the English classes. Most of the boys reading in the Rajput classes have now joined the English lower classes whose numerical strength has now increased to some extent.

212. The total number of boys receiving education in this State on the 31st August 1910 was 474 as against 468 of the last year. The

daily average attendance during the year under report was 440.72 as against 333.70 of the previous year. There has been a marked increase in the average daily attendance.

213. The total number of boys on the roll of the High School was 260 as against 245 of the previous year.

Number of pupils on roll in the High School.

Girls' School.

214. The Girls' School in the Capital of the State is still an infant institution. It has not as yet passed out of its experimental stage. But it does not show indications of progress from year to year. The number of girls on the roll is now 24 as against 30 of the last year, thereby showing a clear downward course. But the reason is not far to seek. People, here, have not as yet learnt to appreciate the value of female education. The new mistress in charge of the Girls' School has been endeavouring to make whatever headway she can, but her efforts have so far proved unavailing.

215. There were at first five Branch Schools at the headquarter of each Tehsil of this State. During the year under report, one more was added in the Mandrail Tehsil at the request of the Zemindars of Rodhain. This school was opened specially for the education of the children of the cultivators. So there are now six village schools in this State shewing a return of 214 boys on the rolls as against 193 of the previous year. Hindi Upper Primary is the standard of education maintained in these schools.

Village Schools.

216. The boys in the upper classes of these schools are examined in the High School at the Capital under the direct supervision of the Head Master. During the year under report Mandrail School has again done very well.

217. A teacher of the High School acts as an Inspector of these village schools. He visited the schools at Kurgaon and Mandrail only during the year under report. This additional work to the teacher appears too much for one man, yet there does not at present appear to be sufficient work of inspection for a whole time man.

Inspection of Village Schools.

218. The results of the Public Examinations during the year under report have been very poor indeed. The results are shown below:—

Results of Public Examinations.

Name of Examinations.	No. sent up.	No. passed.
1. Matriculation	... 2	Nill
2. Rajputana Middle	... 6	1
3. Sanskrit Madhyama	... 2	2
4. Hindi Vernacular Final	... 2	2
	— —	— —
TOTAL	... 12	5

219. The Head Master ascribes this poor result to the stiffness of the Examinations in which it is alleged, that some of the papers set were beyond the capabilities of average students. The Sanskrit Department under its Head Pandit Balmukand has been doing its good work as usual.

220. The School staff is further strengthened by the appointment of an additional teacher as the Third Master on a salary of Rs. 35 a month.

Appointment of Additional Teacher.

The permanent Fourth Master has been allowed a scholarship of Rs. 20 a month to further prosecute his studies for the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University in the Agra College, and another man, an Entrance passed student, has been temporarily appointed in his place. The staff is certainly insufficient, but could not be further strengthened for want of funds.

Inspection
of Schools
by the
Hon'ble the
Agent
to the Gover-
nor-General,
Rajputana,
and Political
Agent.
E. R. S.
and Agency
Surgeon.

221. The High School was visited by the Hon'ble E. G. Colvin, Esqr., C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Major B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent, at the annual prize distribution in company of His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur. Mrs. Colvin and other ladies visited the Girls' School and distributed prizes to the girls. They all expressed their satisfaction with what they saw.

222. The Political Agent and the Agency Surgeon during their course of official tour visited the school at Sapotra. The Head Master visited the schools at Kurgaon, Sapotra and Karanpur. The Inspector of Schools visited only Kurgaon and Mandrail schools.

Education
imparted
free.

223. Education in the State is imparted free without distinction of caste and creed. No tuition fees are levied. Prizes and scholarships are awarded to deserving scholars and journey expenses are also borne by the State for those students who go up for different Public Examinations at Agra and elsewhere.

Students at
the Mayo
College.

224. Kanwar Jasraj Pal is the only student from this State who is now receiving his education in the Mayo College, Ajmer. His expenses are borne by the State. His progress is reported to have been very slow during the year under review.

Total Expen-
diture.

225. The total expenditure incurred by the State for the local institutions and for students who are receiving their education in the colleges at Agra and Ajmer, amounts to Rs. 5,706.

Physical
Training.

226. Physical training of the boys has not been lost sight of. There is a Football Club attached to the school.

Building.

227. The building of the school is certainly defective but for want of funds no better structure could at present be provided.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Press.

228. There is a Litho-printing Press in the State Jail. Vernacular printing only is done according to the requirements of the State. There was formerly no trained pressman and the litho. stones were always broken and spoiled by the local man employed for this purpose. A competent pressman was engaged during the year and the work turned out is far better now. Another press is needed as it is not possible now to cope with the work with one press only.

Fairs.

229. The important fairs held in the State are :—

- (a) The Sheoratri Fair was held as usual for a fortnight in the month of Phagun from 8th March to 22nd March.

This is the only important fair held at the Capital and mostly visited by foreign traders and men coming for purchase and sale of cattle ~~and~~ as well as of other articles of merchandise.

In consequence of the Nagda Muthra State Railway having been opened in the neighbourhood, it was feared that foreign traders would not care to visit the fair as usual. Therefore with a view to make the fair more attractive "Horse, Flower and Vegetable Shows" were held during the period the fair lasted. With the object of encouraging local industry it was also notified that special prizes would be awarded for best articles manufactured within the State.

These shows were held on the 12th and 13th March 1910. A Jalsa was held on 13th under a pretty Shamiana on the fair ground. His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur was gracious enough to preside at the Jalsa which was attended by all Tazimi Sardars and officials of the State. His Highness was pleased to distribute prizes to successful competitors with his own hand.

Prizes were awarded as detailed below:—

					Rs.
1.	Horses	...	...	...	147
2.	Cattle	...	...	...	35
3.	Indigenous industries	...	...	...	60
4.	Flowers and vegetables	...	...	...	39
					<hr/>
					TOTAL ... 281

With the exception of a few articles all the commodities are exempt from customs duties during the fair.

The income derived from the import and export duties during the fair amounted to Rs. 4,851 against Rs. 4,497 realised last year.

The following table will show the number of cattle sold at the fair and the income derived from the customs duties levied thereon:—

No.	Description of Cattle.	Number of Cattle.	Rate of duty. Rs. A. P.	Amount of duty recovered.	REMARKS.
1	Bullocks ...	10,916	0 3 3	2,217	
2	Buffaloes (male) ...	4,888	0 6 6	1,986	
3	Goats ...	43	0 2 0	7	
4	Horses ...	131	0 1 0 per Rupee.	5	This is the fees charged on sale of horses. Do. on camels.
5	Camels ...	8	3 0 0	24	
		TOTAL ... 15,986	...	4,239	

The quantity and value of the principal articles brought into the fair were as follows:—

No.	Name of Article.	Quantity.	Value.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Rs.	
1	Gur	... ...	3,052	21,642
2	Sugar or Khand	... .	3,040	45,600.
3	Rice	... ...	9,139	54,836
4	Kirana	... ...	1,198	38,330
5	Tobacco	... ...	1,153	12,678
6	Potatoes	... ...	998	1,959
7	Kerosene Oil	... ...	560	3,917
8	Tin and Brass	... .	23	1,038
9	Al (coloring powder)	... .	68	3,400
10	English Thread	... .	1,880	9,400
11	Gold Thread	... .	63	1,200
12	Cloth	... .	5,962	94,704
13	Silver and Gold	... .	35,281	4,984
14	Patti Tat	... .	950	6,902
15	Chillies	... .	906	13,594
16	Tilli	... .	6,069	4,008
17	Miscellaneous Article	... .	Worth	3,000
18	Grain	... .	"	6,354
	TOTAL	... ..	.....	3,27,546

(b) The Kaila Devi Fair was held in the month of March 1910. The pilgrims from the neighbouring states and districts of Agra and Muthra visited the shrine of Kaila Devi, a place about 17 miles to the south of the Capital. The fair was well attended as usual.

The receipts from the offerings amounted to Rs. 13,975 which were Rs. 3,975 better than the estimate and due to better supervision exercised over the collection thereof by Subedar Major Balwant Singh Bahadur, Tehsildar of Mandrail, who was in charge of the fair. He worked very hard day and night.

230. The work of the local Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha continued to be satisfactory during the year under report. 113 marriages and 40 funerals took place among Rajputs during the year, and no cases of breach of marriage or funeral laws were reported.

Walter Krit
Rajputra
Hitkarni
Sabha.

231. The following Estates were held under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report:—

Court of
Wards.

1. Amargarh.
2. Thikana Thakur Narain Singh.
3. Temple of Sriji.
4. Thikana Inaiti.

232. These Estates are under the direct control of the State Council by whom their Annual Budgets and accounts are passed and sanctioned. Each Estate is supervised by an Amin under the guidance of the State Council.

232. Thakur Sahib of Amargarh having applied for powers, the Darbar were pleased to allow him to partake in the management of affairs of his Estate in consultation with the Amin to prove that he was capable of administering his Estate.

234. Repeated complaints having been received regarding the mismanagement of the Thikana of Thakur Narain Singh, it has been decided to place the villages of the Thikana under the management of the Tehsildars concerned. The proposal will be given effect to next year.

235. The management of the Temple of Sriji having been found to be defective, old accounts were overhauled and carefully checked. Old Mutsaddis were transferred and old accounts were brought up to date and placed on a sound footing.

236. The following table will show the financial condition of the Estates:—

No.	Name of Estate.	Annual Income.	Annual Expenditure.
1	Amargarh ...	Rs. 11,474	Rs. 11,073
2	Thikana Thakur Narain Singh ...	6,566	6,562
3	Temple of Sriji ...	37,115	35,043
4	Thikana Inaiti ..	5,035	4,451

237. No case of Treasure trove was reported during the year under report.

Treasure
Trove.

238. The contract of stone quarries granted to Messrs. Kirpa Ram Shyam Lal in April 1909 on the terms detailed in the last year's report continued during the year under report.

Stone
Quarries.

239. The sum of Rs. 4,000 being the contract money for the first year was paid up by the contractors.

240. An average number of 125 labourers was employed daily on the various stone quarries during the year. About 50,000 mounds of stone was exported by the contractors to Delhi, Agra and Muthra during the year, and it is reported to have commanded a good market.

241. The contractors have advanced Taccavi loans to certain Zemindars for supplying bullock carts. Nearly 60 new carts have been made which were engaged in carrying stone from quarries to Railway Station Hindaun City when the Zemindars had no work in their fields.

Cotton Press
and Ginning
Factory.

242. The construction of the Cotton Press and Ginning Factory near the Nimoda Railway Station, a monopoly for the erection whereof was granted with effect from Samvat 1955 to Babu Moti Lal Thakur Das Nanavati of Poona, is in progress and there is every likelihood of their being completed by December 1910. A sum of Rs. 1,750 due on account of royalty for the Samvat year 1955 was paid by the contractor on due date.

Census
Operations.

243. The first notice of the decennial Census falling in 1911 was received in the beginning of the year under report. The Home Member of Council who was in charge of this work in the previous Census of 1901, was again selected for this duty, and he has been carrying on this work in addition to his ordinary duties as a Member of Council. The work commenced in right earnest from the month of April 1910. Only the preliminaries had been completed during the year under report, and the more important stages in connection with the operations would be entered into and completed in the following year. So only a bare mention of this work finds a place in the present report.

DAMODAR LAL, RAO BAHADUR,
Chief Member, State Council,
Karauli.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Karauli State.

Serial Number.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		From	To	REMARKS.
			From	To			
1	Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Extra Commissioner, 1st Grade	... ...	Chief Member of State Council	... ...	... ...	... ...	Throughout the period.
2	Rao Sahib Babu Dhoth Nath Chatterji	... ...	Home Member of State Council	... ...	... ...	... ...	Proceeded on three months' privilege leave on 7th August 1910.
3	W. Raw, Esqr., I.C.S.	... ...	Settlement Officer, Dholpur-Karanli States	... ...	... ...	... ...	Officiated as Settlement Officer, from 7th August, for three months.
4	Rai Sahib Pandit Sarup Narain	... ...	Assistant Settlement Officer, Dholpur-Karanli	... ...	... ...	... ...
5	Munshi Jugal Krishor, B.A.	... ...	Private Secretary to His Highness and Head Master, Maha-raja's High School	... ...	... ...	... ...
6	Munshi Ziauddin Khan	... ...	Judicial Officer	... ...	... ...	... ...	" "
7	Munshi Bhagwan Das	... ...	Revenue Officer and Superintendent, Settlement Department	... ...	... ...	... ...	" "
8	Captain Ram Chandra Singh	... ...	Commander-in-Chief, State Forces	... ...	... ...	... ...	" "
9	Raja Bahadur Lakhpat Singh	... ...	Officer-in-charge Punyarth (Charities)	... ...	... ...	... ...	" "
10	Thakur Devi Pal	... ...	In-charge Kamthana Department (Buildings)	... ...	... ...	... ...	" "
11	Babu Barkat-ul-lah Khan	... ...	Overseer-in-charge of Public Works Department	... ...	... ...	... ...	" "
12	Chandhri Ganga Parshad	... ...	Accountant-General	... ...	... ...	... ...	" "
13	Thakur Sajan Pal	... ...	President, Municipal Committee	... ...	... ...	... ...	" "
14	Dr. Bhawani Singh	... ...	Secretary, Municipality	... ...	... ...	... ...	" "

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in Force in the Karauli State.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the period under report.	REMARKS.
1	Code of Criminal Laws and Procedure	... ...	Yes.	
2	Code of Civil Laws and Procedure,		,,	
3	Police Code and Circulars	... ...	,,
4	Revenue Laws	,, ...	,,	
5	Code of Municipal Laws and Circulars	... ...	,,
6	Post Office Act	... ...	,,
7	Account Circulars	... ...	No.	
8	Excise	,, ...	,,	
9	Stamp Act	... ...	Yes.	
10	Registration Act	... ...	,,	Introduced during the year.
11	Jail Code		,,	Do.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1910.

NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.	ARM OF SERVICE.	DETAILS OF FORCES AT THE END OF THE YEAR.										REMARKS.			
		Casualties.					Number of Men.								
		At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Invalide.	Discarded, deserted, etc.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Battalions, Battalions, Battalions.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Total Annual Cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force including followers.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	" "	126	2	2	...	1	125	2	...	...	3	7	115	Rs. 19,013
Infantry, including Bands	" "	253	17	9	...	5	256	2	...	...	11	22	223	13,176
Artillery	" "	25	...	...	...	...	25	1	1	...	...	1	24	1,303
Irregulars	" "	789	29	19	...	14	785	16	...	...	...	...	...	50,130
TOTAL	...	1,193	48	30	...	20	1,191	21	46	...	14	30	362	83,622	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police, for the year ending 31st August 1910.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.			EDUCATION.			REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished, degraded, or suspended generally.	By promotion.	By money.	Read and write to number under instruction.	Number able to read and write.	Instruction.		
1.	1	2	3	Rs. a. P	Rs. a. P	Rs. a. P	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Inspector of Police	...	1	35	0	420	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
2. City Kotwal	...	1	35	0	420	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
3. Naib Kotwal	...	1	15	0	180	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
4. Thanedar	...	1	25	0	300	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
5.	"	3	22	0	792	0	...	2	...	...	2	3	...
6.	"	3	20	0	720	0	...	2	...	...	2	3	...
7.	Moharris	2	13	0	312	0	...	1	...	...	2	2	...
8.	"	2	12	0	288	0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Jamadar Police	1	12	0	144	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
10.	Mutsaddi	1	10	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
11.	"	1	7	0	84	0	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
12.	Assistant Moharris	5	4	8	270	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Jamadar Kotwali	1	5	0	60	0	...	1	13	...	...	...	...
14.	Constables	190	4	0	9,120	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Menials and Contingencies	...	...	...	680	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Other charges	...	...	...	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	213	...	14,000	0	0	1	16	...	...	2	21	...

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1910.

STATE.	Number of Offences.	Number of accused arrested.	Number of accused sent for trial.	Number of accused convicted.	Number of accused acquitted or discharged.	REMARKS.		Percentage of Convictions (Columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.					
						Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KARAULI STATE															
{ District Magistrate's Court ...	161	311	295	343	295	343	180	164	115	179	61.01	47.81	61.01	47.81	
{ Tehsil Courts.	41	30	28	20	28	20	13	7	16	13	46.42	35.00	46.42	35.00	
TOTAL ...	202	341	323	363	323	363	193	171	131	192	59.75	47.10	59.75	47.10	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Karauli State,
during the year ending 31st August 1910.

STATE,	AMOUNT STOLEN.						AMOUNT RECOVERED.						PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.			REMARKS.	
	Past year.			Present year.			Past year.			Present year.			Present year.				
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.		
Judicial Court	4,266	11...	2,765	1 9	816	13 9	994	6 6	1914							35.96	
KARAULI STATE	362	7..	259	11 9	47	7 3	51	10...								13.33	
Tehsil Courts																19.87	
TOTAL	... 4,629	2...	3,024	13 6	864	5...	1,046	6								34.57	
																18.68	

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX

**Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed,
in the Karauli State, during**

Serial Number.	Description of Offences.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.					No. OF PERSONS SENTENCED.									
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	IMPRISONMENT.	IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Murder ...	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder ...	...	4	4	1	3	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
3	Causing death by negligent act ...	...	2	2	...	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
4	Attempt to murder ...	...	2	2	2	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Attempt to commit suicide ...	1	4	5	9	5	4	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	4
6	Abduction ...	...	18	18	17	18	24	12	...	...	...	9	3	...	12
7	Selling or buying children ...	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
8	Rape ...	...	3	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	8	15	...	...
9	Grievous hurt ...	...	10	10	9	9	33	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
10	Dakaiti ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Highway Robbery ...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Theft ...	...	100	100	154	100	109	57	1	1	...	31	13	11	57
13	Receiving stolen property ...	...	10	10	16	16	14	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
14	Criminal misappropriation ...	...	15	15	14	15	19	11	1	...	...	...	10	...	11
15	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	...	2	6	8	20	6	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
16	Cheating ...	...	17	17	21	17	23	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
17	Mischief ...	...	33	33	34	32	44	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
18	Criminal Trespass ...	...	6	6	5	6	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
19	Forgery ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Adultery ...	...	2	2	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Other offences ...	...	8	707	715	709	699	1,023	273	5	2	...	17	247	2
	TOTAL ...	13	944	957	1,065	934	1,347	413	9	9	9	...	69	312	14	413

VII.

**Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting Trial
the year ending 31st August 1910.**

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the Judicial Courts in the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1910.

NAME OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.		PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.							
		Brought to trial.	Total.	Present year.	On Summons.	Upon Warrant.	Arrested by Police.	Magistrate.	Voluntary.		Arrested in present year.	Discharged without trial.	Convicted.	Accused.	Committed or referred.	Deed, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Adalat Sadar ..	814	694	3	340	314	324	2	5	621	988	38	623	322	...	...	5	...
Tehsil Courts ..	219	250	...	20	17	315	7	...	416	359	18	250	91	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	1,033	944	3	360	331	639	9	5	1,037	1,317	56	873	413	...	...	5	...

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1910.

TRIBUNALS.	APPLICATIONS REJECTED.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.						FURTHER EN- QUIRY, ETC., ORDERED.	PENDING.	REMARKS.	
		SENTENCES.			PROCEEDINGS REFERRED. QUASHED.	FURTHER EN- QUIRY, ETC., ORDERED.					
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
State Council...	21	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Judicial Court	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	7
									6	5	4
								
									5	2	...
								
									6	2	...
								
									1	6	1

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of, during the year ending 31st August 1910.

TRIBUNALS.	FILED DURING THE YEAR, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON REMAND.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.	CLOSING BALANCE.	Suits FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.				Suits DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.				REMARKS.	
					Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Ez.-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.		
Judicial Court	38	10	465	385	503	395	493	372	10	23	44,451 4 3	36	311	38 297 76 10 1 1 42 29 49 252 44,749 3 6 ...
Tehsil Courts	...	10	26	178	95	188	121	162	106	26	15,2,338 6 0	2	89	4 95 1 20 13 72 2,437 0 3 ...
TOTAL	...	48	36	643	450	691	516	655	478	36	38 46,792 10 3	38	400	.42 392 76 10 1 1 43 .49 62 324 47,186 3 9 ...

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Civil Courts' Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees, for the year ending 31st August 1910.

APPENDIX XI.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits, during the year ending 31st August 1910.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of Persons confined in the Jail at Karauli, during the year ending
31st August 1910.

STATION.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.		DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners. Present year.	Average period of Accused under trial.	REMARKS showing Mortality among Convicts in Jail.				
	Total.		Present year.									
	Admitted during the year.	Last year.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Karauli State	...	1	118	199	434	317	129.29	87.68				
TOTAL	...	1	118	199	434	317	129.29	87.68				
								27.77				
								27.77				

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents during the year ending 31st August 1910.

Name of State.	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.						DOCUMENTS REMAINING UNREGISTERED.						REMARKS.							
	DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR REGISTRATION.	MORTGAGES.	SALE DEEDS.	WILLS.	MONEY BONDS.	MISCELLANEOUS.	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.	VALUE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.	DOCUMENTS WHICH REGISTRATION HAS BEEN REFUSED.	PAST YEAR.	PRESENT YEAR.									
Karauli State	41	48	8	13	36	35	...	...	...	43	44	7,133	0	0	5,514	4	0	1	2	...
Total	...	44	48	8	13	36	35	...	...	43	44	7,133	0	0	5,514	4	0	1	2	...

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration, during the year ending 31st August 1910.

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DESCRIPTION.	PAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Number of Deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of Dees.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Katauli State	43	7,133 0 0	443 8 0	44	5,514 4 0	342 0 0
TOTAL	...	43	7,133 0 0	443 8 0	44	5,514 4 0	342 0 0

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1910.

Name of Municipality.	Opening Balance on 1st September 1909.	RECEIPTS DURING			EXPENDITURE DURING			Balance at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.	Total in current year.	Past year.	Present year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Karauli Municipality.	64 9 3	6,801 0 0	6,691 13 9	6,756 7 0	7,097 6 0	6,284 1 3	472 5 9		
Total ...	64 9 3	6,801 0 0	6,691 13 9	6,756 7 0	7,097 6 0	6,284 1 3	472 5 9		

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1910.

Number.	RAIN-GAUGE STATIONS IN THE STATE.	August 1910.										Total of past five years.		REMARKS.				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Karauli	...	1.06	...	...	0.88	0.56	...	...	0.12	0.26	5.10	2.97	15.87	26.82	27.21	25.58	
2	Machilpur	...	1.88	...	...	0.91	0.85	...	...	0.15	0.26	1.10	1.62	11.34	18.11	28.41	24.33	
3	Mandrail	...	2.07	...	...	0.99	0.70	...	...	...	...	2.66	3.05	9.64	19.11	28.75	24.28	
4	Sapotra	...	1.29	...	...	0.78	0.60	...	...	0.21	0.10	6.64	5.46	9.75	24.83	31.38	26.23	
5	Karanpur	...	0.87	...	...	1.00	0.50	...	...	...	...	0.75	4.46	8.78	16.36	17.95	17.81	
6	Madanpur	...	1.78	...	...	0.42	0.80	0.02	...	0.07	0.51	4.56	4.63	12.87	22.24	19.80		
7	Gurhla	...	2.21	...	...	0.98	0.65	...	...	0.16	0.09	2.92	2.50	9.15	17.76	22.47	17.06	
8	Kurgaon	...	0.59	...	...	0.87	0.61	...	...	0.28	...	5.28	3.11	11.49	22.23	25.54	20.81	
	Total	...	11.75	...	...	6.83	5.27	0.02	...	0.93	0.85	24.06	27.73	80.65	158.09	203.95	175.90	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food Grains.

ARTICLES.	MARCH.				AUGUST.				REMARKS.	
	1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.			
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.		
Wheat	...	10	...	12	12	9	...	12	13	
Barley	...	16	4	16	14	14	8	17	8	
Gram	...	13	8	16	4	11	...	15	10	
Jowar	...	16	8	16	4	12	4	17	8	
Moth	...	13	...	21	12	11	8	20	...	
Bajra	...	15	4	18	2	12	4	15	2	

APPENDIX XIX.

**Expenditure on Public Works, during the year ending
31st August 1910.**

Description of Works.	STATE FUNDS.						LOCAL FUNDS.			
	Original.		Repairs.		TOTAL.		Original.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
I.—BUILDINGS.										
1. Military Buildings.		16	0	0	16	0	0	....
2. Civil ,,, ,,,		4,804	0	0	4,804	0	0	....
3. Jail ,,, ,,,		92	0	0	92	0	0	....
4. Educational ,,, ,,,		50	0	0	50	0	0	....
5. Religious ,,, ,,,
6. Garden ,,, ,,,
7. Medical ,,, ,,,
8. Establishment	1,838	0	0	....
TOTAL I		4,962	0	0	6,800	0	0	....
II.—IRRIGATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.										
1. Irrigation ...	412	11	6	5,670	7	10	6,083	3	4	....
2. Communications...		3,511	1	9	3,511	1	9	....
3. Survey	413	10	10	....
4. Establishment	3,027	13	9	....
TOTAL II	412	11	6	9,181	9	7	13,035	13	8	....
GRAND TOTAL	412	11	6	14,143	9	7	19,835	13	8	....

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Karauli State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Karauli State, during the year ending
31st August 1910.

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the

RECEIPTS.

Number.	Heads.		Budget for Sambat 1966.	Actuals for Sambat 1966.	DIFFERENCE.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Normal.</i>						
I Revenue	3,65,579	3,61,881	...	3,698
II Customs	95,000	1,21,545	26,545	...
III Forests	10,000	12,430	2,420	...
IV Excise	6,470	6,474	4	...
V Courts of Justice	13,750	15,130	1,380	...
VI Miscellaneous	34,489	40,662	6,173	...
Total Normal Receipts			5,25,288	5,58,122	36,532	3,698
<i>Abnormal.</i>						
VII Deposits	8,000	12,767	4,767	...
VIII Wages of Chainmen	5,000	4,747	...	253
IX Debt Accounts and Advances—						
1. LOAN—						
(a) Repayment of loan by Jagirdars	19,980	17,391	...	2,589
(b) Interest
Total 1—Loan	19,980	17,391	...	2,589
2. ADVANCES—						
(a) Taccavi	30,000	20,270	...	9,730
(b) Other Advances	50,000	43,217	...	6,783
Total 2—Advances	80,000	63,487	...	16,513
Total IX Debt Accounts and Advances	99,980	80,878	...	19,102
Total Abnormal Receipts	1,12,980	98,392	4,767	19,355
Total Normal and Abnormal Receipts	6,38,268	6,56,514	41,299	23,053
Opening Balance	2,222	5,105	2,883	...
GRAND TOTAL	6,40,490	6,61,619	44,182	23,053

XXII.

Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1910.

EXPENDITURE.

Number.	Heads.	Budget for Sambat 1966.	Actuals for Sambat 1966.	DIFFERENCE.	
				Increase..	Decrease.
<i>Normal Expenditure.</i>					
I	Palace	66,515	76,501	9,986	...
II	Political Agency	7,500	7,435	...	65
III	Council	17,571	17,192	...	379
IV	Revenue	34,254	34,630	376	...
V	Finance and Accounts	3,922	3,823	...	99
VI	Judicial.	12,043	10,512	...	1,531
VII	Police	14,300	14,163	...	137
VIII	Customs	9,256	9,247	...	9
IX	Forests	3,500	3,360	...	140
X	Public Works Department	26,000	17,633	...	8,367
XI	Medical Department	7,573	7,333	...	240
XII	Education	5,758	5,641	...	117
XIII	Post Offices	500	420	...	80
XIV	Jamdar Khana	6,927	6,882	...	45
XV	Workshops (Mistri Khana)	1,400	1,133	...	267
XVI	Army	87,285	87,491	206	...
XVII	Stables	33,944	32,831	...	1,113
XVIII	Shikargah	6,600	6,717	117	...
XIX	Bhandaar	1,000	1,052	62	...
XX	Rewards	500	421	...	79
XXI	Charity	20,880	21,707	827	...
XXII	Vikalat	1,020	1,108	88	...
XXIII	Pensioners	9,600	9,652	52	...
XXIV	Guests	1,000	3,691	2,681	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	6,700	6,151	...	549
XXVI	Refunds	2,000	772	...	1,228
Total Normal		3,87,548	3,87,498	14,395	14,445
<i>Abnormal Expenditure.</i>					
XXVII	Deposits	10,000	7,632	...	2,368
XXVIII	Settlement	62,000	40,905	...	21,095
XXIX	Debt Accounts and Advances—	...	...	...	...
1. LOAN—					
(a) Government Loan					
(b) Interest due on Sethji's Loan					
Total 1—Loan					
...					
1,00,000					
1,00,000					
26,467					
26,467					
2. ADVANCES—					
(a) Taccavi					
(b) Other Advances					
Total 2—Advances					
...					
22,000					
50,000					
32,720					
49,490					
10,720					
...					
510					
Total XXIX Debt Accounts and Advances					
...					
1,72,000					
2,44,000					
2,57,214					
37,187					
51,582					
38,418					
Total Normal and Abnormal Expenditure					
...					
8,942					
16,907					
7,965					
...					
GRAND TOTAL					
...					
6,40,490					
6,61,619					
59,547					
38,418					

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1910.

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DISPENSARIES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.			RESULTS OF OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.			Surgical Operations.			Expenditure.			REMARKS.		
	Out-door.	In-door.	Cured.	Recovered.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained.	Daily Average.	Surgical Operations.	Expenditure.	10	10	10	10	11		
1. Sadar Dispensary, Karauli	24,057	95	72	20	7	3	210·26	1,061	2,915	14	4						
2. Jail	"	"	138	138	...	3	3	3·66	3	.....						
3. Machilpur	"	"	6,495	10	6	1	2	45·20	252	1,064	7	0					
4. Mandrail	"	"	6,070	24	18	3	2	48·26	117	987	10	8					
5. Sapotra	"	"	5,292	14	8	7	...	55·09	185	777	1	1					
TOTAL	...	41,914	281	242	31	14	9	362·47	1,618	5,745	1	1					

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Statement of Vital Statistics of the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1910.

